

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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BTA COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES REAGAN ARMS PROPOSAL

AU121815 Sofia BTA in English 1500 GMT 12 May 82

[BTA observer Todor Stoyanov commentary: "Towards the Same Aim in a Roundabout Way"]

[Text] Sofia, 12 May (BTA) -- With his speech in Eureka, President Reagan wanted to present himself before the Americans [words indistinct] genuine disarmament [word indistinct] has, in its political essence, the same old thought of gaining unilateral military superiority over the USSR and its allies.

The President's scheme for negotiations with the Soviet Union is, in practice, a scheme for cutting down the Soviet nuclear arsenal alone. Viewed in this light the speech in Eureka is a slightly veiled continuation of the idea-fix for the U.S. military superiority over the Soviet Union and the hopes proceeding from [this] for the U.S. dictate over the world of socialism.

His 16-month stay in the White House has not changed Mr Reagan's notion of his country's policy towards the Soviet Union. The new moment is only in the tracing of an indirect way of reaching the former already known unrealistic and adventurous aims.

Symptomatic is the fact that in Reagan's own country it has been immediately noted that his intention to fulfill the plans for the production of "MX" missiles, the "B-1" jet fighter and a whole generation of nuclear weapons is concealed behind a peaceloving rhetoric. There were similar responses also in the U.S. allied countries of Western Europe. It is true that the President's notion of limiting the armament is very strange.

The olive branch, Mr Reagan showed in Eureka is a demagogic gesture. Yesterday night Mr Haig, as if he has forgotten about it, has appealed to the Congress for backing up the U.S. rearmament and for rejecting the proposals for freezing the nuclear weapons in case the Congress want the President's proposals for a contractual cutting short of the armament to be a success. And what is more, and in it the cynicism of the U.S. pseudo-appeals for negotiations lie, is that Mr Haig described the eventual rejection of Mr Reagan's programme for rearmament as one of undermining the possibilities for reaching an agreement with the Soviet Union.

It is obvious that in Washington the dialogue with the Soviet Union is regarded only as an establishment of a long-term and unilateral limiting of the Soviet military programmes.

Now disarmament cannot be regarded in any other way than as bilateral process which is being developed on the basis of equality. All the rest is a cover for continuing the nuclear arms race, fatal for the world.

TODOROV RETURNS FROM THE MIDEAST, MAKES STATEMENT

AU121920 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] The Bulgarian parliamentary delegation led by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, returned home today from Syria and Jordan. He made the following statement at Sofia airport:

[Begin recording] Bulgarian-Syrian cooperation is of strategic nature and it is developing under the beneficial influence of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and Hafiz al-Assad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic and secretary general of the Arab Ba'th Party.

In Syria we had many very useful talks with the president, the prime minister, the deputy secretary of the Ba'th Party and the minister of foreign affairs as well as friendly talks with the president of the Syrian Parliament [name indistinct]. We expressed Bulgaria's full support and solidarity for the struggle for the just cause of the Arab peoples and the right of the Palestinian Arab people to establish an independent state of their own.

We arrived later in Jordan with the desire to exchange useful views with the Jordanians. I can say that we met with an understanding for our stands and strivings. Bulgaria's principled stand on the Middle East crisis was highly appraised by the leading figures and by the mass information media in Jordan. The visit of the king of Jordan to Bulgaria upon our presentation of an invitation on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, was accepted with pleasure and this visit as well as the talks with Comrade Zhivkov will undoubtedly build the foundations for a broader and mutually beneficial cooperation between our two countries.

Due to a combination of circumstances, I have visited within the past few months, together with my colleagues, National Assembly deputies, four Arab countries -- Algeria, Iraq, Syria and Jordan. Everywhere we have felt the respect for Georgi Dimitrov's motherland and an admiration for its successes. Everywhere we met with a readiness for broad and durable cooperation in the name of the supreme human values -- peace, justice and prosperity of the peoples. [end recording]

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, BEGINS TALKS

AU121326 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, Frigyes Puja, MSZMP Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, has arrived in Bulgaria.

He was welcomed at Sofia airport by Comrade Petur Mladenov and by other officials as well as by the ambassadors of the two countries, Boncho Mitev and Jeno Sebestyen.

Talks Begin

AU121529 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Frigyes Puja, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, today laid a wreath on Georgi Dimitrov's mausoleum in Sofia and paid his respects to his memory. Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, the ambassadors of the two countries, Boncho Mitev and Jeno Sebestyen, and other officials attended the ceremony.

The official talks between Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and Frigyes Puja, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, began at the Lozenets residence in Sofia a short while ago. Issues concerning bilateral relations and topical problems of the international situation are being discussed in a friendly atmosphere.

Meets With Mladenov

AU121932 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 12 May (BTA) -- Today Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, and Mr Frigyes Puja, Hungary's minister of foreign affairs, expressed concern over the complicated and aggravated international situation caused through the fault of the aggressive policy of the imperialist forces.

At the official Bulgaro-Hungarian talks which began here today they stressed the necessity of regular exchange of views and of coordinating the foreign political activity on both a bilateral basis and within the framework of the socialist community. Emphasis was also laid on the fact that the two countries' activity at the international arena necessitates to be activated.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Frigyes Puja found full unanimity of views on the international situation. Today the two ministers exchanged information of the tasks Bulgaria and Hungary are resolving in the build up of the developed socialist society.

They expressed confidence that their present talks will contribute to the development of Bulgaro-Hungarian relations, to the development of the fraternal relations between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Tomorrow the talks continue.

Dinner Toasts Exchanged

AU122019 Sofia BTA in English 1856 GMT 12 May 82

[Report on toasts exchanged at dinner for Frigyes Puja, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, given by Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, on 12 May in Sofia]

[Text] Sofia, 12 May (BTA) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs stressed that Bulgaria and Hungary, in close cooperation with the member-countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the CMEA give and will continue to give their contribution to consolidating the strength and cohesion of the socialist community, of the unity of the international communist and workers' movement, for the well-being of our peoples, for the triumph of peace and socialism in the world.

Today in his toast speech at the official dinner for the Hungarian foreign minister he said: "After the Polish authorities took measures for doing away with the counterrevolution and anarchy, the imperialist circles in the West and the USA in the first place are fanning up a noisy anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign, are pursuing a policy of sanctions against the socialist community countries. In the struggle for defending and strengthening the socialist order the Polish people meet the support of the Soviet Union and of the other fraternal socialist countries".

Mr Petur Mladenov said that according to her possibilities Bulgaria will continue to render the necessary support for overcoming the crisis and for stabilizing the economy of socialist Poland.

Expressing satisfaction with the full unanimity of views with Mr Frigyes Puja on all international matters, Mr Petur Mladenov dwelt on the aggravated and alarming international situation and "the U.S. and NATO ambitions for breaking the balance of forces to their advantage and for gaining a military superiority have led to a fresh armsrace", the Bulgarian foreign minister said.

We have repeatedly laid emphasis on the fact that the real and hopeful base for resolving the complicated international issues for detente and disarmament is the USSR's peace programme, he said further on.

Esteeming the results of the Bulgaro-Hungarian cooperation as considerable, Minister Mladenov expressed confidence that the present meeting will contribute to the further consolidation of the two countries' mutually advantageous cooperation.

Bulgaria and Hungary take an active participation in the forming of the peaceful policy of the socialist community. They fight for halting the arms race, for defending the (?achievements) made in detente, they actively back the Soviet initiatives for disarmament and peace, Mr Frigyes Puja said in his toast speech.

He stressed the two parties' unanimous views that the international situation is complicated and exacerbated mainly through the fault of the USA which is striving for gaining military superiority and is fanning up the arms race. "The USA imposes to its allies too, its policy of carrying out a gross anti-Soviet and antisocialist propaganda", Mr Frigyes Puja added.

Dwelling on Bulgaro-Hungarian cooperation, he said: "We have come with the intention to make our multilateral relations ever more fruitful. I am convinced that our common cause serves the two fraternal peoples' interests in the same time, as well as the further strengthening of the cohesion of our socialist community.

Mr Frigyes Puja found with satisfaction that the two countries' relations are developing well in all spheres in compliance with the two parties and governments' policy.

Further on he spoke of the economic cooperation. "It is of our mutual interest to better untap all the existing possibilities of cooperation, to take a step forward to the development of cooperation and specialization in production, to unfolding the joint entrance of third markets", the Hungarian foreign minister underlined.

EAST-WEST COOPERATION SYMPOSIUM ENDS 12 MAY

AU121910 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] At the East-West industrial cooperation symposium held this afternoon, Comrade Andrey Lukanov and Mr Hannes Androsch, president of one of the largest Austrian banks, read reports to one of the working groups of the symposium. They spoke about the prospects for East-West industrial sharing and on the development of joint enterprises.

Discussions were held at the closing plenary session and the results of the symposium work were assessed. Academician Dzhermen Gvishiani, chairman of the international council on new initiatives in East-West cooperation, and Andrey Lukanov delivered closing speeches.

Lukanov Address

AU121954 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Varna, 12 May (BTA) -- The industrial cooperation between the states is imposed by the necessity of the establishment of more efficient economic structures of the national and international law, by the necessity of optimizing economy and trade. This is what Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria said today at the international East-West industrial cooperation symposium which is proceeding here. He read out a paper on the theme "The Future of the Industrial Cooperation and the Joint Ventures Between the East and the West".

Mr Andrey Lukanov said that the industrial and trade cooperation contributes to the establishment of long-term and reciprocally beneficial relations between the partners. It contributes to the industrial transfer of new technologies. All forms of industrial cooperation are of interest, an important factor for the development of these relations is the trust among the partners, he stressed.

The deputy-minister of the Council of Ministers spoke also of the Bulgarian experience in this field. The former practice has shown that it has been advantageous to both the Bulgarian organizations and the Western firms. 58 general economic and industrial cooperation agreements have been signed so far by Bulgarian organizations and Western firms. 180 concrete industrial cooperation agreements have also been concluded. A number of joint ventures, seated in Western states, also exist. An example of mutually advantageous cooperation are the relations with the "Daimler Benz" in result of the unification of the production, technological and scientific potentials, a new product which finds a good reception on the international market, has been manufactured.

Mr Andrey Lukanov, dwelt also on the theme which has been set forth in the West that it is the socialist countries alone which take advantage of the industrial cooperation, that it is these very countries which are supplied with modern Western technologies on this basis without having the opportunity of offering the same in return. He said that this does not correspond to the real situation. In France a joint venture for the manufacture of aluminum casts for the requirements of the French automobile industry on the basis of the Bulgarian method of counter-pressure casting has been set up.

The speaker dwelt also on some allegations that in order to activate the cooperation with the socialist countries basic changes in their legislature have to be carried out. He stressed that the necessary legal conditions for a successful and reciprocally beneficial industrial cooperation are at hand in Bulgaria.

In conclusion Mr Andrey Lukanov said that the industrial cooperation has already proved its vitality. If there are any obstacles for its development they do not exist on the market but in the political factor. The difficulties come from the attempts to limit the East-West cooperation, by putting artificial barriers.

The speaker stressed that despite of the hardships the future belongs to the common sense. The East-West economic cooperation is an integral part of mankind.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES U.S. BUSINESSMAN IN VARNA

AU111723 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received in Varna Donald Campbell, president of the Pepsico company and deputy chairman of the international council for new initiatives on East-West cooperation who is participating in the international symposium on East-West industrial cooperation. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, also attended the talks.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT INTERVIEWS AKEL'S PAPAIOANNOU

AU121429 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 1-2 May 82

["Statements by E. Papaioannou" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 12 May (BTA) -- The proposal of Mr Todor Zhivkov for calling a high-level Balkan meeting on making the Balkans a nuclear-free zone is, in my opinion, of historical importance, said Mr Ezekias Papaioannou, secretary general of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), in an interview for OTECHSTVEN FRONT.

The Balkans, said the Cyprus party figure, have always been an important strategical sphere and it was not accidentally that in the past the imperialist circles called them the 'powder keg' of Europe. Making the peninsula a zone free of nuclear weapons will ensure peace for the Balkan states and, along with this it will contribute to preservation of peace in Europe and the eastern Mediterranean. Accepting the constructive proposal of Mr Todor Zhivkov will meet the vital interests of all Balkan peoples, will set an example to the other countries in Europe and the world. Such a meeting can only bring good.

The secretary general of AKEL assessed as an enormous contribution to the cause of detente the proposal of Mr Leonid Brezhnev for unilateral reduction of medium-range missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union.

CTK: REAGAN AIMS TO WEAKEN PEACE MOVEMENT

LD130914 Prague CTK in English 0812 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Prague, 13 May (CTK) -- President Reagan's speech in Eureka on Sunday showed that he sought primarily to weaken the broad peace movement in the world and the United States and that the White House is not actually contemplating serious and constructive talks, RUDE PRAVO commented today.

It noted that President Reagan aimed at gaining in the eyes of U.S. voters -- those who will go to the polls in November -- the face of a politician who is interested in arms reduction. No politician who wants to seek the favour of the electorate today can afford to speak as some time ago. A mere half a year ago the U.S. peace movement was little organized and could be ignored by politicians. At present the pressure is increasing on the Reagan administration to do something to reduce the threat of a nuclear apocalypse.

It is especially due to the growing pressure of the U.S. public before the oncoming elections to Congress in which a nuclear arms freeze will undoubtedly be a major issue that the U.S. president spoke in Eureka in a different tone, that he tried to make the impression that he wants to talk.

RUDE PRAVO ATTACKS ARCHBISHOP GLEMP 11 MAY

AUL21046 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 May 82 p 2

[Article by Jan Lipavsky, RUDE PRAVO Warsaw correspondent: "Reaction to the Attempts to Distrub the Tranquility in the Polish People's Republic: Who Is Throwing Stones"]

[Text] The Polish information media continue to return to the street provocations of 3 May. They publish resolutions from the working people of enterprises and from sectors of the front of national unity, condemning those who drove minors in the streets to do their dirty work for them. In this connection, the newspapers and television note the instructions supplied to the antisocialist forces in Poland by various Western radios, headed by the so-called Radio Free Europe.

Worker Z. Ladosz from the Warsaw Rawar enterprise has written the following words, published in TRYBUNA LUDU, addressed to vandals and those who sympathized with them: "The constant opposition to the government is no less than a further struggle to seize power. It is my opinion that our agencies must make strict and just decisions." The Polish public accepts with satisfaction that the main organizers and authors of the street disturbances were tried and sentenced to deprivation of freedom. The position of the church hierarchy elicits bewilderment, however. For example, Primate Glomp -- on the one hand -- has been telling the young people in Krakow that a "stone is the worst possible argument in a discussion," but does not condemn with a single word the activity of some priests who allow churches to be made the meeting places for street unrest.

The working people's reply to the recent disturbances is the demand that the agencies of people's power uncompromisingly and energetically nip in the bud everything that could disturb public order and tranquillity. This also is contained in numerous resolutions of the civic committees for national renewal, which constitute an important base for understanding among various social forces to guide the country out of the crisis. The Sejm's declaration on national renewal is supported by all Polish patriots. The civic committees for national renewal are appealing to parents and teachers to do everything possible to protect the youth from the malignant influence of the antisocialist forces and political gamblers, who are manipulating young people and exploiting their political immaturity.

EFFECT OF DROUGHT ON CROPS IN SLOVAKIA REPORTED

AU121420 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 May 82 p 1

[Article by Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee: "Time of Crops' Forming"]

[Excerpts] The extremely unfavorable climatic conditions, particularly in April, have caused stagnation as regards the vegetation and a minimum growth of fodder plants [biomasa]. As a result the green harvest is not only being delayed, but it also will be poorer. By the beginning of May, because of poor wintering, farmers had to plow under thousands of hectares of winter rape, perennial fodder crops on arable land and cereals. Such a thing always involves higher costs and brings with it quite a few additional duties to an extent on which simply no one counted. However, one must not turn one's back on them or postpone their rectification for too long, expecting that what nature has fouled up, it will, in due course, set right again. Experts will certainly affirm that precisely in the current situation in our country there applies the Michurin principle, many times verified in practice, that we can expect no presents from nature, but we ourselves must wrest them out of it by honest, accurate and scientific findings respecting work.

In every agricultural enterprise they must realize that participation in the fulfillment of the self-sufficiency program is obligatory, and therefore, when it comes to sowing, one must not give preference to sowing crops only on the strength of one's own viewpoint, but already when zoning the sowing area one must fully respect the all-social interests, that is, to produce such a quantity of individual products which the state expects from them for a satisfactory fulfillment of the national economic balance sheets and for supplying the market with the planned quantity of foodstuffs. Therefore agronomists should not make light of reality by predicting that they will fulfill the required production, particularly of cereals, sugar beet, potatoes, bulk fodder, but also of oil-yielding crops and vegetables, by a higher, unprecedented average yields of these crops, but must conscientiously ensure the production actually required, above all through the optimal exploitation of the sown area. In this connection, the pressure exerted by the agricultural sector to expand the arable land areas sown with fodder is incorrect. We cannot and will not do that. Our solution is in intensifying the production of bulk fodder and in reducing losses and improving quality.

This spring, in addition to the unusually cold weather, the coming harvest is also jeopardized by a great lack of moisture. Experts have calculated that by the end of April the moisture content of the soil in some regions dropped 50 percent below the plants' optimal need. Despite this literally critical situation, farmers were irrigating on the average only 1,200 hectares daily, although in the previous years they were able to irrigate more than 5,000 hectares, and the potential is even greater. One has to admit: it was cold and often even the wind was blowing from the wrong direction. But one thing is hard to believe: That the performance of the irrigation facilities could not be better, especially since farmers could go on with irrigating even during the area power cuts. The present situation, despite the recent rainfall, requires that the irrigation facilities be fully utilized also during the off days. It is true that during the area power cuts the price of electricity is considerably higher, but drought, too, elicits no small tax. What is necessary is that the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Slovak Socialist Republic, in cooperation with the Federal Ministry of Fuels and Energy, searches at the time when crops are acutely threatened by drought -- as is the case this year -- for a solution enabling farmers to consume electricity for irrigation purposes with having to pay higher rates for it -- also during the area power cuts. On the other hand, one has to demand that the irrigation facilities be fully utilized -- also during the night. The nonfulfillment of irrigation tasks must not only be criticized, but also strict conclusions must be drawn in this respect and even appropriate penalties imposed.

The lack of moisture palpably affects all crops and to date has decimated the winter intermediary crops and the first mowing of perennial crops on arable land and on permanent grass areas.

NEED FOR OBSERVING PARTY STATUTES STRESSED

AU121258 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 May 82 p 3

[Jan Machyniak article on column "statutes": "The Will of the Majority" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] From the CPCZ statutes it arises THAT THE MINORITY AND INDIVIDUALS SUBORDINATE THEMSELVES WITH DISCIPLINE TO THE DECISIONS OF THE MAJORITY. In the community party every communist has the right to take part in a free and matter-of-fact discussion about the policy and practical activity of the party at members' meetings and in the party press, and in the spirit of the party principles submit views for discussion and defend them until the party organization adopts a decision.

Every communist has the right to express his views, standpoints and criticism at agency deliberations. An exchange of opinions, discussions and polemics are to result in a party agency's or organization's CORRECT RESOLUTION. In a clash of views, arguments, the strength of their logic, persuasiveness and correctness should win.

Our country's rightwing opportunists of 1968 used to assert that the party curtails the freedom to have one's own views and to freely voice them. They were pushing through the right of the minority into the planned draft CPCZ statutes.

The proponents of the rights of the "minority" were proposing that the right "to form temporary groups which would band together to create their own group view" be anchored in the statutes, as well as the right "to keep on incessantly submitting their own alternative proposals." These groups should have been given the opportunity "also after the adoption of resolutions to continue developing their own alternatives further and again to submit them to the party agency for decision." The minority was to have the right "to publish its views in the party and non-party press," and even the right "to dissociate themselves from an action when disagreeing with the resolution of a party agency," allegedly as not to get into conflict with their conscience.

The pushing through of these "minority's" rights would in practical life inevitably lead to a permanent existence of factionalist activities and at the same time also to factionalist infighting. Legalizing special rights for the "minority" would in fact constitute the abolition of that norm of democratic centralism which makes mandatory THAT MINORITY AND INDIVIDUALS SUBORDINATE THEMSELVES WITH DISCIPLINE TO THE DECISIONS OF THE MAJORITY.

The views and assertions of various critics that the right to one's own view is being curtailed in the CPCZ are untruthful and unsubstantiated. In our party we find not a single document which would deny this right. On the contrary, many party documents, resolutions or directives prove that the party -- through matter-of-fact discussions, polemics and exchanges of views on discussed questions -- makes it possible to arrive at a uniform view on problems, search for and find optimal solutions and also ensure a common course in ACTIVE FULFILLMENT OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED WITH A MAJORITY OF VOTES. Therefore, in the communist party, built on the principle of democratic centralism, exchanges of opinions and discussions are conducted irrespective of whether the opinion of a communist, when it comes to voting, turns out to be the view of the minority or majority. However, when THE MAJORITY MAKES A DECISION, THEN -- REGARDLESS OF HIS VIEWS -- A COMMUNIST MUST WITH DISCIPLINE FULFILL THE DECISION WHICH HAS BEEN ADOPTED COLLECTIVELY AND WITH A MAJORITY OF VOTES. IT APPLIES THAT AS SOON AS A RESOLUTION IS ADOPTED, THE PARTY AND ITS MEMBERS CONCENTRATE ON ITS CONSISTENT FULFILLMENT. V.I. LENIN USED TO STRESS VERY OFTEN: "AFTER THE DECISION OF THE COMPETENT AGENCIES, WE -- ALL PARTY MEMBERS -- PROCEED AS ONE MAN."

It must be emphasized that a free exchange of opinions does not mean freedom for all opinions, as the party's rightwingers in our country in 1968 wanted. In that period some party members (including a part of the rightwing members of the CPCZ Central Committee) had confused the party -- the enlightened, highly organized section of the workers class -- with a debating club, in which anyone can noncommittedly talk and preach whatever he wanted.

They ignored the still valid words of caution voiced by V.I. Lenin a long time ago, that "everyone can write and say whatever he wants without the smallest restriction. But also any voluntary organization (and thus also the party) can chase out members who are misusing the party's shield to preach antiparty views." And thus, logically, those who in 1968-69 were infringing on the CPCZ statutes, who did not subordinate themselves to the decisions of the majority, who were not fulfilling its resolutions, who misused the name of party members to spreading revisionist, opportunist and antisocialist views, had to leave the party.

DAILY DENOUNCES RAMPANT ECONOMIC CRIMINALITY

AU121128 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Active Agreement"]

[Excerpts] Undoubtedly, we have achieved numerous positive results in realizing our policy in legal and security matters. They are reflected in the more effective protection of our social system, of socialist property, and in the ensurance of public order, of the citizens' certainties and safety and of their rights and property. However, we cannot be satisfied with what we have achieved here. We can still, and relatively often, encounter instances of gross violations of our legal and moral norms. A particularly serious antisocial phenomenon is rampant economic criminality, which is negatively influencing the normal course of our national economy and the overall advance of our society. It signals the deep conflict between social awareness and the life of not a negligible part of our citizens. Serious, in the social sense, are also the moral damages caused by economic criminality.

The statistics data supplied by the security bodies, prosecutors' offices and courts show that thieving is the prevailing form of criminal activity against property in socialist ownership; for instance, last year it accounted for more than 60 percent of all criminal activities in the capital of the Slovak socialist republic, Bratislava. Nevertheless, this figure cannot be considered a precise and objective expression of the existing extent and form of economic criminality. In fact, direct thieving, particularly by rank-and-file employees, can be uncovered far more easily than the sophisticated forms of economic criminal activities of executives, perpetrated for instance through diverse fraud machinations or the abuse of position and function. This is all the more true in those instances when the criminal activity is perpetrated by the damaged organizations' own employees with direct post assignments, including the legal duty to protect the values entrusted to them. Probably nobody doubts that the number of such instances is, in reality, far larger than the number of uncovered criminal activities. The current situation in criminality testifies to serious shortcomings, not only in the sphere of management and control activities, but also in cadre work. If we add to this what is often unprincipled and toothless ministerial control -- which frequently does not discharge even the most basic duties in this respect, including the duty to report any suspicious circumstances implying the existence of criminal activity -- then long-fingered, gain-oriented employees can easily figure out the small probability of traditional criminal activities being detected, and the even smaller probability of more sophisticated methods of criminal activity being detected. Here is an example: Last year only 30 (!) of the 759 disclosed instances of economic criminality in the Slovak capital were reported by the control bodies of damaged organizations.

What is the reason for the continued existence of such a large number of these, and also other, negative social phenomena?

Certainly it is the very frequent absence of an inner agreement with the adopted documents, resolutions and measures of the top party and state economic, trade union, youth union and other bodies and organizations, as well as a lack of willingness and resolve to personally take pains to establish conditions for harmonizing the implementation of rights with the fulfillment of duties, for the unity of words and deeds.

Naturally, not everybody can easily and rapidly get rid of various vestiges of the past, of incorrect habits we ourselves have cultivated, of petty bourgeois attitudes, of opportunism, corruption, bribery, or a lack of respect for laws and for the justified rights of colleagues and fellow citizens. It is no secret that some of the people living among us are interested only in their personal benefit and advantages, even though outwardly they may behave as though they really gave preference in their activities to all-social interests. We also have people here who quite consciously do not want to fulfill their basic civic duties properly and voluntarily, who do not want to adhere to our laws and rules of socialist coexistence without coercive measures. Toward such individuals, who are getting too big for their boots and who are publicly and intentionally violating our moral and legal norms, we must apply -- strictly and without any delay -- a differentiated approach, and also set definite conditions for them, stricter "rules of the game" that would guarantee more effective protection of the society. Such a course does not contradict the humanism of our socialist society; it complies with its interests, the interests of every honest, diligently working and honorably living citizen. True, it is necessary to proceed in the same uncompromising manner also with regard to those executives and functionaries who abuse their position to acquire undeserved personal benefits and advantages, because, in the final consequences, any tolerance, hushup or concealment of such instances causes our society far higher material and moral damages than if a habitual offender, punished already several times and without a job, repeatedly violates the law.

We realize that our course of action does not lie in repression, particularly not if it concerns a person, a worker, who has stumbled on his path as an exception and who has not caused any greater damage. We are not underestimating the significance and impact of repression; but we are also not overestimating it. We consider comprehensive, purposeful and effective upbringing and prevention decisive. That is why it is desirable to concentrate, and to place greater emphasis, on the all-out fulfillment of working duties and tasks and on the solution of pivotal problems, and to consistently eliminate the causes of serious antisocial phenomena, as are undoubtedly represented by the various forms of economic criminality, corruption, bribery, alcoholism, relapses into criminal activities and, last but not least, the violations of discipline preceding all this -- violations of party, state, civic, working, planning or contract discipline. But above all party discipline. Its further consolidation in every working place, in every organization, establishes the firmest foundations and best prerequisites for enhancing the other kinds of discipline.

The best conditions and prerequisites for fulfilling the new and more exacting tasks of the further advance of our homeland will not fall into our lap from heaven. We must create them ourselves. In doing this we must not forget or underrate the positive influence of correct motivation. It has been proved that, in shaping legal sense, the expected results do not materialize if the workers are motivated exclusively by the adverse consequences following nonadherence to, or violations of, valid norms. As a rule, the result here is an enforced, and therefore unstable, working discipline. A broad range of motivation tools must be used, particularly in working collectives.

RADIO REPORTS ON U.S. SENATE DISARMAMENT HEARING

DW121403 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] The movement against the nuclear arms race in the United States is influencing Washington's policies. Senator Percy convened the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee to begin the long-delayed arms reduction debate in Congress. Our U.S. correspondent Horst Kaeubler reports on the first day of the Senate hearing in Washington:

This hearing, dear listeners, which was convened by Senator Percy to begin debating arms reduction after many months of filibustering has triggered unprecedented interest among the public. The first speaker was the U.S. secretary of state. Haig stressed to the committee that the Reagan administration wanted to resume strategic arms reduction talks with the USSR and advocated drastic disarmament measures. He repeatedly pointed to the speech by the U.S. President over the weekend.

Then, however, he said that the SALT II treaty was definitely dead and, what is more, that in the U.S. administration's view this treaty no longer even constituted the basis for future negotiations with the Soviet Union on strategic arms reductions, as many senators had hoped. Finally the U.S. secretary of state talked about the subject the administration is concerned with more than anything else -- Haig called on the senators not to allow the forthcoming negotiations with the Soviet Union to jeopardize the most massive nuclear rearmament program in the history of the United States.

Senator Kennedy was not the only one who said that any foreign policy which does not envisage a freeze of nuclear weapons and which plans the production of MX missiles, the B-1 nuclear bomber and a new generation of nuclear weapons is unrealistic. Other speakers before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee also stated their opposition to an unrealistic foreign policy. A statement made by Senator Mathias, member of the governing Republican party, reveals uneasiness about the present U.S. foreign policy. The most critical issue of our time is the prevention of a nuclear war, Senator Mathias said. The Reagan government, however, took office to restore America's military strength. It is disastrous for every new U.S. administration to dissociate itself from the negotiating results of its predecessors and to establish new doctrines. Such escapades, the Republican politician said, have never been historically advantageous for the United States. It is about time for the United States to learn that arms control offers an optimum security guarantee. Senator Mathias introduced a resolution demanding that the Reagan government not take any military steps which violate the SALT II Treaty.

As the hearing of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee continued, former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance made a sensational statement in Washington. The United States will have to learn that in our relations with the Soviet Union we cannot simply think from one year to the next, but much rather in terms of decades, he stressed. We must be prepared to have a long-term constructive relationship with the Soviet Union. The eighties must not be viewed by history as a decade of missed chances, the former U.S. secretary of state said, because the world is too small to allow a return to the cold war or worse. Security today consists in pursuing an active arms reduction policy which must be aimed at permanence, equal security and effective control.

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER ARRIVES IN CONGO

LD121532 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1503 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Brazzaville, 12 May (ADN) -- Following his official visit to the Republic of Zambia, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today arrived in the People's Republic of the Congo. He was cordially welcomed at Brazzaville airport by Congolese Foreign Minister Pierre Nze. The first talk between the two ministers took place immediately after his arrival.

Oskar Fischer told newsmen that the aim of his visit is to further the long-standing, traditionally friendly relations between the two countries. Referring to the situation in southern Africa, he condemned South Africa's policy of violence as the cause of the aggravated situation. The apartheid regime's aggressive policy is part of the imperialist global strategy.

Received by President

LD130134 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2137 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Brazzaville, 12 May (ADN) -- The chairman of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and President of the People's Republic of the Congo, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, received GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer on Wednesday evening for a friendly discussion.

Oskar Fischer passed on a personal message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. This message affirms the firm intention of the GDR to continue to develop relations between the two parties, states and peoples in a close, traditionally friendly spirit, in the interests of peace, international security, anti-imperialist solidarity and social progress. The GDR has great respect for the difficult struggle waged by the Congolese people under the leadership of the Congolese Labor Party in the fight to strengthen their political and economic independence and for social progress.

The Congolese president wished the workers of the GDR great success in further shaping a developed socialist society. He paid tribute to the firm solidarity of the socialist German state with the African peoples who are fighting for national and social liberation.

On the same day official talks began between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and his Congolese counterpart, Pierre Nze. The negotiations are centering on bilateral cooperation and international issues.

HONECKER'S TELEGRAM TO NATIONAL PEOPLE'S ARMY

AU121446 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 May 82 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council and the National Defense Council of the GDR, has sent the following message of thanks to all members of the National People's Army [NVA] who worked to fight the ice flood on the Oder:

Comrade soldiers, noncommissioned officers, warrant officers, officers and generals!

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR, as well as on my own behalf, I very cordially thank you for your great readiness for performance and the exemplary achievements in fighting the ice flood on the Oder in the first months of this year.

With your high awareness of responsibility, independent action and soldierly knowledge you have, together with the forces of water management and civil defense of the GDR, contributed decisively toward averting the danger brought about by the flood for many citizens and important parts of the national economy.

You transported 42,000 cubic meters of earth to strengthen the dikes. With your help it was possible to secure the constant supervision of the protective facilities and to prevent dangerous ice accumulations with effective explosions. The use of helicopters and the development of an efficient news system guaranteed swift and effective decisions in the fight against the flood. Thus every individual did his best to ward off the ice flood on the Oder which so far has been the most dangerous flood in the history of our republic.

You have demonstrated again that the soldiers of the people can always be relied on -- in the daily struggle for constantly increasing combat power and combat readiness as well as in fighting the forces of nature.

Thus the confidence which the party and all working people have in army members was justified and the inseparable unity between the people and the army was illustrated once more.

Especially now as the most reactionary imperialist forces are noticeably aggravating the international situation and increasing the danger of war, this is of great importance. Revolutionary vigilance and military mastership in the interest of the reliable protection of socialism and peace are, more than ever before, the dictate of the hour.

I am certain that also in the future you will use all your strength to honorably fulfill the oath of loyalty and the class assignment of the 10th SED Congress under the leadership of the SED and in inseparable militant alliance with the Soviet army and the other fraternal armies.

For this I wish you much success, health and personal well-being.

With socialist greetings,

[Signed] E. Honecker

RADIO LISTENERS FORUM: 'ALL AROUND THE ARMY'

DW121309 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German (Radio GDR I) at 0600 GMT on 12 May devotes its regularly scheduled feature titled "Notes" - "Music" - "News" and subtitled "Radio GDR From 0800 to 1000 Hours" to a listeners' forum "All Around the Army," during which listeners have an opportunity to telephone questions to the studio where Lt Col Helmut (Dicks) of the Ministry of National Defense and Col Karl-Heinz (Freitag), chief editor of the journal ARMEE-RUNDSCHAU, are standing by to answer live the questions coming in from the audience. The exchange of questions and answers is interspersed with musical interludes and, at 0700 GMT, with a newscast.

Lieutenant Colonel (Dicks) points out in answer to a pertinent question from a conscript of Riesa that notwithstanding his classification for service in an armored unit during his induction examination, his final assignment will be decided shortly before his induction, depending on the army's requirements. The chief editor of the army journal adds that it will be impossible for conscripts to continue their correspondence course studies during their tour of duty in the army as the service requires all of the soldier's time.

Colonel (Freitag) continues to explain for the benefit of a listener that defense instruction at schools is part of the tuition schedule and is imparted in grades 9 and 10, the objective being to "familiarize pupils with the basic questions of socialist military policy," with the "aggressiveness of imperialism" and with the "character, the tasks and the technical equipment of our armed forces."

The program moderator notes that several listeners would like to know how often reservists may be drafted for active duty. Lt Col Helmut (Dicks) replies as follows: "Under the military service law the induction to reservist service for reservist training may be for a period of up to 3 months. This is the first stage of the primary type of reservist service. Another induction may follow for reservist qualification which may involve as much as 3 months of a year but which may not exceed the total period of 24 months, notably for such conscripts, or rather reservists, who have absolved more than 1 year of active duty. I must add for completeness sake that what applies to all others, that is those who have a record of less than a year of active duty or none at all, is a total period of 36 months."

Colonel (Freitag) then suggests to an inquiring reservist that he keep up his training by membership in a "reservist collective" and by working as an instructor or "exercise supervisor" in the Society for Sport and Technology.

Lt Col Helmut (Dicks) answers the question of Mrs Koch of Dresden about the criteria for inducting reservists. He says: "Reservists are inducted exclusively in accordance with the requirements of the army. If your son has obtained special training during active duty it is inevitable that this special training he received during his 18 months of basic service must be improved and perfected from time to time. For example there are new weapons systems, and surely a considerable lot may be forgotten in 2 years. The woman of Dresden is not satisfied with the answer because her son as a reservist was assigned to duties entirely different from those he had in basic training. Colonel (Freitag) reminds her that "in the next few years we will have many low-birthrate age groups, so that it will be difficult to fill up the army, as it is put colloquially. So, more reservists will be called up who are pillars of fighting power and combat readiness, as it were, in the respective troop components. This, too, is an important consideration which in all probability will play a greater role in the future than it did perhaps 5 or 6 years ago."

After Colonel (Freitag) has reminded a young Christian that it is the constitutional duty of every GDR citizen to help protect peace, Helmut (Dicks) states for the benefit of Volker Hein of Rostock that the following is the difference between mobilization and the state of defense: "Mobilization, briefly said, is the country's conversion to the requirements of the state of defense, especially that of the armed forces, our National People's Army, if it relates to our republic. The state of defense itself is the concrete defense against an armed conflict forced upon us. Article 4 of the defense law says that the People's Chamber decides on the state of defense of the GDR in the event of the danger of a directly imminent attack on our republic, in the event of an armed aggression against the GDR or in compliance with international alliance commitments. To refer to the latter specifically: This expresses what the minister of national defense called the internationalist attitude of our republic including its armed forces."

Jutta Emmrich of Leipzig wants to know whether in such cases women may be inducted as well and what duties they would have. Colonel (Freitag) replies that in the case of mobilization women and girls may be inducted and then "will be doing what women and girls do even now when they volunteer for active service: They are working in the administrative service, in communications, in the logistics branch and in the medical corps. This problem will be the fields to which women and girls will be assigned." The two officers provide more information for women and girls, for instance, that the minimum age for service in the army is 18 years and that the pertinent kreis recruiting headquarters will supply any data interested women may require.

In reply to pertinent questions the officers restate the provisions of the law on reservist service to explain that reservists may be drafted up to the completion of age 50, officers up to age 60. They also point out in connection with a case described by a listener that it is prohibited to wear "parts of uniforms" of the armed forces in schools or elsewhere, adding that violation of this ordinance would entail fines.

Listener Schmidt of Dresden is told by Lt Col Helmut (Dicks) that the degree of professional qualification has no bearing on promotions in the army. "Promotions or appointments to a service rank are made in accordance with military performance and aptitude as well as in keeping with the service position and the service time. Surely your professional qualification will be taken into account for your assignment within the army, and depending on the aforementioned requirements, your professional qualification surely will have some bearing on the rank to be achieved."

Shortly afterwards a woman of Dresden calls by telephone but declines to state her name; she wishes to know about the oath-taking ceremony in Berlin, the garrison to which her son has been drafted. She says she learned that oath-taking ceremonies in Dresden will be held Friday afternoon, at 1600 hours. Helmut (Dicks) says that the oath-taking ceremonies are scheduled by the individual troops components; as far as he knows the ceremonies in the Berlin area will be at week's end as well. Rest assured, "Dear Mother Unknown," says the moderator, that "nothing will happen to your son during his military service period."

Answering the question of Gisela Kunert of Zeitz about options for visiting her husband in the barracks to see how he lives in the army, the two military experts point out that such opportunities are generally offered on National People's Army Day. The army itself is interested in young people or family members familiarizing themselves with life in the armed forces on that day, but the rooms visited may not necessarily be those of their husbands or friends: "After all, it is necessary to observe security regulations in a military object. The requirements of combat readiness do not allow anybody to move around freely and take a look at everything in a military object."

The last question comes from Ursula Hans of Gross Raeschen and deals with the question of leave for a soldier during his 18 months of service. Lt Col Helmut (Dicks) states: "Eighteen months of military service equals 18 days leave. It is as simple as that, the regulation on leave providing as a rule that leave is granted twice a year, mostly 5 days in sequence and 1 extended weekend from Friday's end of duty hours to Tuesday, on a semiannual basis. Special leave is granted for good performance."

HONECKER, FELFE ATTEND 12TH PEASANTS' CONGRESS

LD131004 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0820 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 13 May (ADN) -- The 12th GDR Peasants' Congress began work on Thursday morning in the Palace of the Republic in Berlin. The congress guests include Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other members of SED and state leadership.

Werner Felte, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, opened the 2-day conference. He cordially welcomed the delegates from all over the GDR, the guest delegations from Ethiopia, Angola, Bulgaria, the CSSR, Grenada, Laos, Kampuchea, Mozambique, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and Hungary, as well as a representative of the FRG Farmers' Union.

After the election of the Presidium and various congress commissions, Minister of Agriculture Heinz Kuhrig spoke. He reported on the subjects of "the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress in agriculture, forestry and food by means of high growth in performance in the 5-year plan up to 1985 in order to supply the population with food and industry with raw materials, and on moving the new agricultural production cooperative (LPG) law."

MARJAI MEETING WITH U.S. OFFICIALS REPORTED

LD130842 Budapest MTI in English 0623 GMT 13 May 82

["Special correspondent" report]

[Text] Washington, 12 May (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, after concluding his visit to the United States, left for Hungary on May 12.

During his visit, Jozsef Marjai had talks with Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige on bilateral and international economic issues.

Jozsef Marjai had exchanges of views with Undersecretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger, Undersecretary of Treasury P.I. McNamara. He called on L. Leshner, (?president) of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Jozsef Marjai visited A.W. Clausen, president of the World Bank, and J. de Larosiere, director-general of the International Monetary Fund.

The Hungarian deputy premier had talks with several officials of the U.S. administration and legislations, as well as managers of industrial and commercial companies and leaders of U.S. banks in Washington and New York. He called on the leaders of the Federal Reserve system. He paid a visit to the foreign committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives. He met Senator R. Dole, chairman of the Financial and Commercial Committee of the Senate.

Jozsef Marjai and Secretary of State Alexander Haig discussed the most important issues of world affairs and international trade, as well as those of the Hungarian-U.S. relations.

Before his departure, U.S. Vice President George Bush received Jozsef Marjai.

The Hungarian vice premier also met U.S. pressmen.

FIRST QUARTER ECONOMIC RESULTS ANNOUNCED

LD122158 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 12 May (MTI) -- The Central Statistical Office reports that in the first quarter of 1982 the gross production of the socialist sector of industry surpassed that in the corresponding period of 1981 by 0.9 per cent. (Henceforth comparisons with first quarter of 1981) The output of machine engineering rose by 2.7, chemical industry by 1.1 per cent, while food industry, construction material industry and light industry grew by less than one per cent each. The output of mining remained at the same level, that of metallurgy declined by three per cent.

The industrial labour force dropped by 1.8 per cent, so per employee production value rose by 2.7 per cent. In the first quarter of 1982, 24,000 million forints were spent on investments by 2.5 per cent less than a year before. Money spent on state investments declined, on plant investments, grew, accordingly, the output of construction industry declined by four per cent and the work force dropped by 4.6 percent.

Agriculture: The state purchase of plant produce dropped by 2.1 per cent, while the state purchase of animal produce rose by 5.4 per cent. The state purchase of slaughter cattle and slaughter pigs was lower than in the first quarter of 1982, while the state purchase of poultry was higher by 28.9 per cent. The high end-of-March pig population promises a lively state purchase of pigs for the rest of the year.

Hungarian foreign trade showed a further growth. Computed at comparative prices, the value of the incomes grew by 2.8 per cent, that of the exports rose by 0.3 per cent. Counted at current prices, retail trade grew by 7.6 per cent. Counted at comparative prices, retail trade grew by 2.2 per cent.

The population's cash benefits from central sources grew by six per cent. Within that the average monthly wage of the industrial work force rose by 7.8 per cent. Taking the January-March 1981 period at 100, the retail price index stood at 105.5 per cent. The rise in prices is largely due to the protracted influence of the price hikes of 1981. The price changes of the first quarter of 1982 raised the price index only by 0.5 per cent.

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Meets Greek Cypriot Negotiator

LD121138 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Nicosia, 12 May (MTI) -- Special Correspondent Miklos Pek reports:

Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja met Andreas Mavrommatis, new chief Greek Cypriot negotiator in the intercommunal talks, Wednesday morning, the last day of his official visit.

Andreas Mavrommatis informed Minister Puja of the latest efforts at solving the Cyprus problem. He stressed that continuation of the intercommunal talks was the course of action with the greatest hope of success. He added: If the intercommunal talks fail to produce success in the foreseeable future, other means might also be resorted to to bring a just and lasting solution to the long-drawn crisis.

Frigyes Puja assured those striving to settle the Cyprus crisis of the support of the Hungarian people and government, and he once again described the Hungarian stance on the Cyprus issue.

Departs Cyprus

LD121139 Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Nicosia, 12 May (MTI) -- Upon concluding his official visit to Cyprus, Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja left Cyprus Wednesday for an official friendship visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov. At Larnaca airport he was seen off by Nikolaos Rolandhis, his Cypriot analogue.

Arrives in Bulgaria

LD121806 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 12 May (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja arrived on an official friendship visit in Bulgaria today at the invitation of his colleague, Petur Mladenov. Previously, Frigyes Puja visited Cyprus.

PARAGUAYAN CP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD102332 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 10 May (MTI) -- Invited by the Central Committee of the HSWP, led by Ananias Maidana, member of the Political Committee, a delegation of the Communist Party of Paraguay arrived in Budapest Monday. The guests were welcomed at the airport by Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the HSWP CC.

POLISH TRANSPORT MINISTER KAMINSKI VISITS

LD122150 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 12 May (MTI) -- Janusz Kaminski, Polish minister of transport, paid an official friendship visit to Budapest between May 10 and 12 at the invitation of Arpad Pullai, Hungarian minister of transport and post. The parties surveyed and discussed the state of cooperation, including current issues of railway traffic between the two countries.

The Polish minister presented decorations to Hungarian experts, who considerably contributed to the Hungarian-Polish transport cooperation.

Janusz Kaminski was received by Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Polish minister of transport left Budapest on Wednesday.

MSZMP'S SARLOS ATTENDS PEACE, FRIENDSHIP MEETING

LD111110 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 10 May (MTI) -- The programmes of the Peace and Friendship Month in Hungary were opened by mass meetings held everywhere in the country on Monday.

The Budapest meeting was addressed by Mrs Andras Kiraly, secretary of the Budapest party committee. At a meeting, held in Dumaujvaros, central Hungary, Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary-general of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front. [sentence as received]

Vladimir Kavanov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee and head of a Soviet peace movement delegation staying in Hungary, addressed the meeting held in Balassagyarmat, northern Hungary.

LOSONCZI CONTINUES COUNTY PEST VISIT

LD121454 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 12 May 82

[Excerpt] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, today continued his visit to County Pest in the company of county leaders by going to the town of Cegled and the surrounding district. This morning he listened to a detailed briefing given by the political and state administration leaders of the town and the district. This morning the president of the Presidential Council also visited the Cegled plant of the united electrical industry engineering factory. This afternoon Pal Losonczi's program will continue in Albertirsa and Galszentmiklos.

DEPUTY PREMIER RAKOWSKI STARTS AUSTRIA VISIT

Meets Kreisky 11 May

LD112126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski is in Vienna. He was received today by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, with whom he discussed matters of interest to both sides. Bruno Kreisky plays a leading role in European policy. His initiatives toward consolidating the process of detente and cooperation in Europe are known. Because of the chancellor's involvement, a comprehensive development of relations between Poland and Austria has taken place in recent years. The present visit by Mieczyslaw Rakowski to Vienna is an expression of this.

Holds Press Conference

LD130000 Warsaw PAP in English 2047 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 May (PAP) -- Poland's Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw M. Rakowski, now on a visit to Vienna, today met with Austrian journalists and foreign correspondents accredited in Vienna. The conference aroused great interest, attested to by the big number of journalists present and the many questions put to the Polish statesman.

The nearly 90-minute meeting opened with a brief statement by Mieczyslaw Rakowski who stressed that the aim of his (?present) visit was to confer with Chancellor Kreisky, which turned out to be very interesting and, as Rakowski put it, he was "very satisfied with it". Rakowski added: "I think that Premier Gen. Jaruzelski will be satisfied with that talk, too. I listened very carefully to the opinions of Chancellor Kreisky on [the] international situation and its relationship to Poland, and I promised to convey his proposals and initiatives to my country's leadership."

"Talking about it, I would like to speak here about the role of neutral countries in the policy aimed at maintaining detente," Rakowski went on. "We who belong to the Warsaw Treaty are aware that some neutral countries have an extremely important role to play in the process of detente. It must be said here Austria (?makes use) of her favourable position here particularly effectively. This is why we follow very carefully everything that Herr Kreisky says about detente."

Mieczyslaw Rakowski went on to say: "During the talk I also informed the chancellor about the political and economic situation in our country. Poland's economic situation is known here perfectly well, and so is her political situation. I would like to recall at this point that Polish-Austrian cooperation is of long standing and it was and continues to be beneficial to both our countries."

There is no doubt that the chancellor has been a driving force of the development of these relations. But well, I would not like to disregard here other politicians, businessmen and people of science who already during the cold war worked towards the improvement of relations between Austria and Poland. I also have in mind some journalists who have worked in favour of such relations. All of them worked for the consolidation of good relations between Austria and Poland. And we are very much obliged to them for this. Over recent decades and years, notwithstanding our recent difficulties, a good and firm foundation has been created for diversified cooperation. It plays a favorable role also during talks like the one I had with the chancellor yesterday," Rakowski said.

The first question put to Mieczyslaw Rakowski by an Italian journalist referred to Polish-Austrian relations. The Polish deputy prime minister stressed in his answer that he is not alone in Poland in attaching great importance to these relations. Rakowski emphasized that the Austrian chancellor's initiatives are followed with great attention by General Jaruzelski, who sees a lot of realism in them. Hence his positive attitude towards the chancellor.

Referring to questions about national accord in Poland, Rakowski said that he has been of the opinion that accord is needed in some fundamental issues for Poland, "accord between definite political forces and the people in the first place. The question of national accord has its history: Till last December 13 it was to be an accord -- as far as the church concept goes -- between three forces: the authorities, the church and Solidarnosc. As martial law suspended trade unions, there are only two partners left out of that triangle. This is how it looks today, what will it look like tomorrow? Now, it is difficult to imagine a document which would determine the content of an accord and that is why I am stressing that it cannot be a document today."

While answering a question from a West German TV journalist, Rakowski dealt with the issue of trade unions in Poland. "At present, one can talk only theoretically about the future shape of trade unions and their structure. Therefore, the primary task for Poland today is to restore economic and political [word indistinct]. The restoration of those stabilities required the moves which we took on last December 13 (?later)", the deputy prime minister said.

"As far as the future shape of trade unions is concerned we are of the opinion that this is a question of time, i.e. also the question of deliberations and discussions on the place and role of the unions in those social and economic structures which are being established (?in Poland) at present, after 1981. Not only in Poland but also outside its boundaries, different concepts are being formed about the way trade unions should look like in Poland. In the Vienna papers, for example, I have read that Chancellor Kreisky sees the setting up of those unions on the basis of a branch structure, that he assumes such possibilities of development" Mieczyslaw Rakowski continued.

"One thing is certain that future trade unions cannot return to that concept, to that structure which existed till August 1980", the deputy prime minister added.

With reference to Solidarnosc, I should like to say that, firstly, opinions on Solidarnosc in Poland are different today [word indistinct] a few months ago. This is a period of critical reflections now. It is a fact that this is a formation which deserves a very critical analysis, which, of course, does not mean always negative one", Rakowski said.

In reply to a question raised by the same journalist about the release of Lech Walesa, Mieczyslaw Rakowski said that he had no ready answer to that question and this would depend on further developments in Poland.

Answering further questions connected with the concept and possibilities of Poland's repaying its foreign debts, Deputy Prime Minister Rakowski said that Poland was interested in global agreement on rescheduling its payments due to be made this year. "For it is impossible for us to meet payments falling due this year. We are of the opinion that those who lent us the money should have it back, but politicians and businessmen should think over the best possible way out of that situation", he observed.

Asked about the future course of normalization in Poland, Rakowski pointed out that the recent disturbances had not made this process easier, all the more so as they occurred at a time when the government announced successive relaxation of the rigours of martial law. Such actions, he added, cannot fail to influence government policy. The timetable of normalization in Poland is not only in our hands, Rakowski stressed. However, irrespective of the difficulties we will consistently [word indistinct] the road of normalization, and the programme of renewal will be consistently implemented, added he. There is no realistic alternative.

The deputy premier said more on the issue while answering a question from an FRG journalist and ARD. He said that as far as the directions of normalization are concerned, the thing is first of all to consistently implement the economic reform, which has a great influence on the entire life in Poland.

Secondly, the thing is to formulate the entire set of laws concerning social structures. If anybody hinders us and (?interferes) with our affairs there is a chance for the process of normalization to proceed, Rakowski stressed. Answering a question on Poland's making use of Hungarian experience, the deputy premier said that it is being taken advantage of, but it cannot be transplanted fully. At this point he pointed to the ties linking both countries.

Several questions concerned church-state relations in Poland. Deputy Premier Rakowski stated that the government's stand is to look for all points of convergence between the two sides. The authorities are not in the least interested in creating a situation that would aggravate problems in this area. As far as the possible papal visit to Poland is concerned, one must generally say that it will depend on the situation in the country. The thing is that such a visit should not contribute to a worsening of the situation.

Answering questions concerning the rebuilding of the party's strength, Rakowski stressed that this is a time consuming process.

As far as the possibility of safeguarding against similar crises in future is concerned, Rakowski pointed to several recent moves whose aim is exactly to create a whole system of safeguards. They are aimed at enhancing the (?role) of the Sejm, the social and economic council, and the trade unions. To attain all those aims, to create a situation preventing a repetition in future of a crisis similar to that from before August, 1980, time and peace are needed, the deputy premier added.

AFP on Press Conference

NC121717 Paris AFP in English 1710 GMT 12 May 82

[Excerpts] Vienna, 12 May (AFP) -- The release of Lech Walesa, interned leader of the suspended Polish Independent Trade [Union] Federation Solidarity, is "impossible at present," Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski said here today. Mr Rakowski, in Vienna on a private visit at the invitation of Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, told a press conference that talks on the future form of trade unionism in Poland "could only be theoretical."

Mr Rakowski said it was a pity that the Polish church did not want to "collaborate" with the authorities, as was the case in Hungary.

He expressed the view that the Polish church did not want to go into opposition, but noted sarcastically that he himself "would have to use up a lot of time" if he visited factories as often as "certain bishops." He also noted that between August 1980 and last December 13, when the state of siege was declared in Poland, strikes were accompanied by open-air masses and Solidarity flags were blessed.

On the question of another visit by Pope John Paul II to his native Poland, Mr Rakowski said that this depended first on the pope, but also that the Polish Government would have a word to say when it came to fixing the date, for the visit must not be "a factor in aggravating tension" in Poland.

STOCKHOLM: SOLIDARITY CALLS FOR PROTEST STRIKES

LD121742 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] In Poland 16 Solidarity leaders in the Bialoleka prison are planning to start a hunger strike tomorrow when the state of emergency will have been in effect for 5 months. This is stated in an underground announcement today.

Solidarity has also called for short strikes at all places of work in protest against the Polish military's takeover of power. This is reported by the Swedish Committee of Support for Solidarity. According to the support committee the town of Szczecin on the Baltic Coast has been isolated by the police and military in order to prevent strikes and demonstrations tomorrow.

MASS COMMEMORATES RURAL SOLIDARITY ANNIVERSARY

NC121952 Paris AFP in English 1948 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 May (AFP) -- Only a few hundred Polish farmers participated here in a special mass to commemorate the first anniversary today of Rural Solidarity, the non-collectivized farmers' independent labor union. The authorities had taken heavy security measures around St John's Cathedral in the old town where the mass was read by Bishop Wladyslaw Miziolek. Rural Solidarity, like the workers' Solidarity union, has been suspended under martial law. Bishop Miziolek prayed for a rapid reinstatement of rural solidarity as well as for the release of all people still interned, and notably Solidarity's president, Lech Walesa.

The security forces, in combat uniform with gas masks at the ready, were brought in by hundreds of vehicles, including light armored cars. They checked people's identities ahead of a second mass being held for Marshal Jozef Pilsudski upon the anniversary of his death, a national holiday before World War II. The marshal, once Poland's head of state, beat back an invading Red Army from the Soviet Union in 1920.

GORNICKI INTERVIEWED ON TALKS WITH WALESA

NC121033 Paris AFP in English 1011 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Madrid, 12 May (AFP) -- Polish authorities and Solidarity leader Lech Walesa are having "conversations, but not negotiations" on the suspended independent movement's future, a Polish official said in an interview published today.

Major Wieslaw Gornicki, spokesman for the Military Council of National Salvation, said in the Madrid newspaper EL PAIS that the talks were taking place with two principles in mind. The first was that unions must be independent from the state, and a return to official branch unions such as existed before uprisings in Gdansk in August 1980 was therefore excluded. The second was that the unions must not try to become opposition political parties. Solidarity had therefore to give up the regional structures that, the government has said, made it a political movement.

Talks on these matters had to be conducted with "politically responsible" people "who recognize the Polish political reality and have the confidence of most workers," Major Gornicki told EL PAIS. "That does not mean that they should say before negotiating, 'I love the Soviet Union above all'," he was quoted as saying. "But with three or four totally crazy members of the Solidarity national commission, and with the professional anti-communists, negotiation is impossible." Major Gornicki specifically ruled out Jan Rulewski, the regional Solidarity leader for Bydgoszcz, as a participant in any government-Solidarity talks.

COURT VERDICTS FOR DEMONSTRATORS REPORTED

LD122324 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 May (PAP) -- Until May 10 regional courts of law received 64 incidents against 81 persons accused of offences committed during mass violations of public order in recent street disturbances, a spokesman for the Justice Ministry reported. The most common charges are those of desecrating, removing and damaging flags and insulting militiamen on duty.

The sentences passed to date include a 2 year prison term meted out to Krzysztof S. by the regional court in Elblag for destroying a flag. The same court sentenced Andrzej K. to one and a half years in prison for the same offence. The regional court in Bielsk Podlaski sentenced Ryszard K. to 2 years in jail for setting fire to a flag and insulting a militiaman. The regional court in Tarnowskie Gory sentenced Piotr P. to one year in jail for tearing down a flag and leaving it in the street. The rulings are appealable.

RATION COUPONS FOR CHILDREN'S CLOTHES PROPOSED

LD110930 Warsaw PAP in English 0700 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Here is an item about the new proposals by the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services on the subject of the sale of certain articles to children and the young. It is proposed that purchase coupons be introduced for every child up to 15, who would be entitled in the course of 6 months to 6 garments, 5 pieces of underwear, 4 pairs of stockings, tights or socks and 1 pair of shoes. Publishing this draft before it is confirmed, the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services wishes to find out how it is received by society.

GOVERNMENT SENDS ECONOMIC DOCUMENTS TO SEJM

LD12218 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 May (PAP) -- The government draft of budget law for 1982 has been sent to Sejm along with a government report on the country's economic situation in the first quarter of 1982 and a forecast for the second half of 1982.

The draft budget foresees state expenditures to the tune of 2,618,000 million zlotys and state revenues of 2,250,000 million. The deficit is to be covered mainly from a stabilization loan to be drawn with enterprises earning profits. The biggest spending items include financing of enterprises and other economic units (1,217,000 million), social security (345,000 million), health protection, social welfare, recreation, sports, and tourism (234,000 million).

The government report on the first quarter of 1982 in economy says that downward trends continued, but they were distinctly milder than in the preceding two years. Some branches noted an improvement and recorded [word indistinct] impeding production was the drastic curtailment of import from the West due to economic sanctions imposed by the USA and other Western states. The raise in retail prices of consumer goods brought a measure of stabilization and calm to the consumer market and March was the first month in years which saw [words indistinct] of total personal incomes and expenditures. According to estimates by the Main Statistical Office, the cost of living increased by 84 percent (which means that real income [words indistinct] percent.

As for the future, the government report predicts that industrial output will continue to fall during the second quarter of 1982, but at a much slower rate. One of the most crucial issues for the entire economy will be the state grain purchasing which (?can) fall short of the [word indistinct] amount by 300,000 tonnes. Also, a shortage of 360,000 tonnes of fodder can be expected. To offset these adversities, exports of 60,000 tonnes of prime meat is planned which will pay for imports of the same amount of lower quality cuts along with some 400,000 tonnes of grain.

The second half of 1982 will see the beginning of upward trends in industrial production and the possibility of an overall balance between consumer market supplies and the purchasing power of the population, the report says. The economic recovery which can be expected to set into some areas in the second half of 1982 will create premises for growth process.

ECONOMIC CONSULTATIVE BODY ISSUES REPORT

LD112140 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 11 May (PAP) -- The first report prepared by the Consultative Economic Council, a month-old opinion-giving body to the prime minister, was presented to journalists today during a press conference with the council's chairman, Professor Czeslaw Brobrowski.

The report, which assesses the last 18 months in Polish economy without making an attempt at forecasting, says that the greatest source of uncertainty at present is Poland's indebtedness to the West.

Another complex question is the implementation of the economic reform. This is because self-governments in factories are now suspended, independence of enterprises is limited by the activities of various industrial plenipotentiaries, and self-financing has run into considerable difficulties. In addition, the difficult conditions in which the reform is being introduced have led to the perpetuation of too wide a scope of administrative economic decisions which, in the opinion of the council, results in many negative consequences.

The report lists economic problems which should have been solved last year, but which for various reasons are being dealt with only now. They include lessening of tension in the balance of payments, consumer market balance, review of investment programmes, lowering unit energy consumption, review of employment and agricultural policies, reform of supply, purchasing and retail prices, and securing the basic needs of people and protection of the worst-off segments of the population.

Another list contained in the report deals with problems which have already been solved. They include creating legal grounds for the economic reform, legal definition of the status of private farms, new system of management in state farms and small business and crafts. Price reforms have not been included in this list. The council believes that their overall direction is correct, pointing nevertheless to the perpetuation of differentiated exchange rates, subsidies to production and the unsolved issue of compensation for price raises of industrial consumer goods.

Professor Bobrowski told journalists that the council will formulate answers to 20 questions posed by Prime Minister Jaruzelski.

DAILY COMMENTS ON OPPONENTS OF ECONOMIC REFORM

LD121500 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Since the very beginning of the discussion on economic reform, ZYCIE WARSZAWY has recognized that it is important to introduce new economic mechanisms. Social control, including critical press journalism, are necessary in order properly to carry out the process of implementing the reform. There were many opponents in the period from August to December. There are enough of them now. Today no one openly takes an extreme radical attitude or questions the justification of each of the decisions of the reform. It is possible, at the same time, to observe a tendency by part of the administrative apparatus and economic activists to torpedo changes. They are not always open; they frequently practice camouflaged criticism of the reform. This pressure group does not consist of formerly prominent people but of people who are often responsible for the economy at lower levels, who represent various departments, amalgamations and enterprises. Some of them state that the concept of the reform is incoherent, that it was thought up under conference procedure, that most of the principles and regulations of the reform need to be verified, Henryk (Chadzinski) writes in ZYCIE WARSZAWY today.

He goes on to say that they are launching an attack on market mechanisms, on the principles of self-financing. They justify it by saying that enterprises, instead of reducing costs, are trying to cover up uneconomical management by charging excessive prices. At the same time they are opposing market mechanisms which could limit this phenomenon.

Such tendencies have been recently demonstrated in a report elaborated in the offices of the government plenipotentiary for economic reform. A report of this kind is to be submitted to the government every quarter year. The authors of this document warn against attempts to make premature assessments of the effectiveness of the new economic mechanism on the basis of statistical indices. They point out the difficult conditions of the start, a large fall in production which has been taking place for a long time and a fall in real income and standard of living stemming from this, a profound lack of economic equilibrium and a progressing disintegration of economic ties, and the accompanying sociopolitical tension which brought about anarchization of life in the country and deepening of the crisis.

New mechanisms open up scope for the initiatives and enterprise of economic units. Apart from the splendor, however, there are also miseries. These are not, however, the cost of the reform but the effect of a deep crisis preceding it. Not everyone, though, sees things this way. Some of the critics maintain that the implementation of the reform also causes negative economic and social consequences.

Thus, they interfere in various ways in the independence of enterprises, thereby acting to the detriment of the reform.

PZPR COMMITTEE WEIGHS CHANGES IN TAX POLICY

AU101700 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 May 82 pp 1,2

[Wanda Zagawa report: "Material Measures of Justice"]

[Excerpts] On 5 May, the PZPR Central Committee's Sociopolitical Committee met under the chairmanship of Comrade Jan Glowczyk, Politburo candidate member. The subject of the meeting was the proposed changes in taxation policy presented by the Ministry of Finance.

During the meeting, many remarks were made about the excessively large range of earnings, which has been increased many times. The tax system currently in force, based on principles adopted in the forties, does nothing to help abolish unjustified earnings "chimneys". The people's objections make it clear that the burden of emerging from the crisis is unequally distributed, and affects people with high earnings only minutely.

The view was prevalent for many years that the state ought to supplement the earnings of citizens. Now it is difficult to break this pre-conceived notion and become aware that it is also the citizen's duty to take part in enriching the state's budget.

The committee recognized the following points:

That the fiscal policy system up to now has been very unclear and imprecise;

That the work which has been commenced in the Ministry of Finance on creating a clear and moderate fiscal system, an important element in redistributing the national income, is important and worthy of continuation;

That support had been expressed for a general, homogeneous and easily understandable tax which would make earnings more equal. This tax should affect everyone whose annual income exceeds the average earnings ceiling in the socialized economy last year by 2 and 1/2 or 3 times;

That the tax scale should increase more gently in relation to those earnings which exceed the above-mentioned ceilings by an insignificant amount, and should increase more markedly in the case of considerably higher earnings;

That when calculating the rate of tax, one's family situation should be taken into account (raising the tax-free allowance where someone has a non-working wife and also children).

The committee also acquainted itself with preliminary reports concerning the structure of living costs and people's earnings during the first quarter of this year. Taking the worsening living conditions into account, the committee also examined the situation faced by people with the lowest earnings and ways to compensate them for their increasing living costs.

It was decided that the committee's members will carry out an analysis of the situation in their respective work institutions and, based on this analysis and more detailed data on family spending, will bring the subject up again at the committee's next meeting. The committee also acquainted itself with a report on the state of preparations for children's and young people's summer vacations.

SUPPORT CITED FOR SEJM NATIONAL ACCORD PROPOSAL

LD122348 Warsaw PAP in English 2018 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 May (PAP) -- The statement on national accord adopted at the latest meeting of the Polish Sejm (parliament) was received with highest attention by members and activists of Civic Committee of National Rebirth (OKON). OKON activists acknowledged the Sejm statement as a document of highest political significance.

Chairman of OKON in Jelenia Gora, southwest Poland, Reserve Colonel Jerzy Grabowski, told a PAP reporter that his committee launched a proposal to set up a front of national accord in Jelenia Gora. "The setting up of a front of uniform action of all the citizens in our town is the most important thing and one which serves our common good," he said. Members of the OKON Presidium from Lublin, southeast Poland, stress that the activity of committees which are being set up ever more frequently testifies to the will to expand joint responsibility of the broadest masses of citizens for the issues of their country. The statement of the Lublin activists reads: "Our hopes were shaken by developments in early May, attempts were made to undermine the principles of social coexistence. Poland is our supreme good, and we should serve it. We are of the opinion that patriotic conciliation dictated by the good (?of) the homeland and nation is the only way out of the present crisis."

"Members of OKON from the [word indistinct] district of Praga Poludnie fully support the stand of deputies included in the latest Sejm statement," Bogdan Partycki, an activist of the OKON district council said. "We shall not be discouraged by actions or incitement [words indistinct] infringe social peace in any milieu. We must intensify everyday educational activity started already in March concerning school children," he added. Support for efforts of the Polish Sejm to reach national accord was also voiced by OKON members from another district of Warsaw -- Wola. They intend to visit young people in primary and vocational schools to remind them about patriotic traditions of the nation in direct conversations with them.

ARMY DAILY SCORES ORGANIZERS OF PUBLIC UNREST

LD121400 Warsaw PAP in English 1118 GMT 12 May 82

["Socialist Order Shall Be Ensured" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 May (PAP) -- The street excesses and disturbances staged in the streets of Polish cities were pre-planned. The scenarios were prepared also by experts in psychological subversion from various foreign Polish-language radio stations, the Polish army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote. The organizers implementing these subversive plans were in Poland. Young people were willfully used for this with an unequivocal intention to mar the climate of stability, to slacken the rigours of martial law and to hamper the implementation of reforms. One cannot resist asking questions: What does the principle "the worse, the better" serve? Who needed street crowds, riots and disturbances? Whose interests do the inspirers and organizers of the unrest in Poland serve? After all, it lies neither in the interests of the working class nor in those of the intelligentsia. All the more so, it does not do young people any good. It lies only in the interests of the external and internal opponents of socialism and of the enemies of the Polish state.

The enemies exacerbate and provoke, use youth and children against their own state in a revolting way because they are afraid of the increasingly popular idea of national accord and the stability of social and political life. However, the inspirers and the organizers of the attacks undermining public order should know that the Polish socialist state is no longer weak or powerless. It has its defenders and it is supported by the social patriotic and civic forces, and let not anybody count on impunity or leniency. It will not be possible to weaken our statehood and thus disarm society so as to later submit it to anti-socialist manipulation. Political adventurism, provocation, anarchy and the sowing of discord will be duly dealt with. Today, the Polish state is strong enough to do that and also to consistently implement the line of the socialist renewal, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said.

WESTERN NEWSMEN BLAMED FOR FANNING UNREST

LD131236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 13 May 82

[Adam Wysocki commentary]

[Text] The lenses of foreign television cameras, the sensitive microphones of broadcasting stations, the keen gaze of dozens of world press reporters, are once again today directed at Poland. Will something happen again between the Bug and Odra, or not? This is the question which, repeated in various shapes and forms, interweaves nearly all the dispatches from Warsaw and other Polish towns where Western journalists, and not only journalists, have installed their observation posts.

This atmosphere of growing expectancy, fanned for many days, has one very definite aim: to counter the developing process of the normalization of life in Poland, the process of internal detente and the process of social reconciliation. In a situation where internal calm and an atmosphere conducive to better results at work are necessary in our country more than ever before, every effort is being made to disturb this atmosphere, to disturb it also in a very literal sense through the propagation of slogans of social hatred, the setting of some Poles against others, constant incitement and instigation, and efforts to create a mood conducive to the confrontation awaited and announced for over 2 years now.

There is no phenomenon more dangerous for the opponents of socialist Poland, both in this country and abroad, than internal peace and a climate of accord. If nothing is happening in Poland, apart from concentrated work and joint efforts of the community which wants to overcome as quickly as possible the crisis which has been continuing for 2 years now, why would the West be interested in Poland? Let us observe how anxious Western propaganda broadcasting stations became because at the end of April daily receipts from donations for the fund of solidarity with Solidarity, in the FRG for instance, fell from DM100,000 to DM20,000 per day. This was a simple consequence of the fact that Polish issues disappeared from the front pages of the world press. They were ousted by the events around the Falklands/Malvinas. So something had to be done so that dispatches from Warsaw and other Polish towns could regain the center of attention. Thus mechanisms disturbing the progressing normalization of life in Poland were set in motion. Once again emotions and feelings, above all of young people without experience of both life and politics, were played on.

We ourselves know best how much damage to the interests of Poland and Poles is caused by irresponsible disturbances and protest actions. What program for overcoming the current crisis is the internal extremist opposition, supported and financed by Western subversive and propaganda centers, proposing to us? They have only one thing to offer: new strikes, new protests, new social conflicts and a new wave of anarchization of life according to the model of a struggle against the authorities and the socialist political system which they attempt to impose on the country before 13 December 1981.

Millions of people in Poland, however, have a much better memory than some politicians think. The picture of kilometers of lines in front of empty shops, the shortage of coal and of nearly all essentials, of which there was a shortage as a result of reckless strikes and the paralyzing of all the actions taken by the administration, has not disappeared from social awareness. Only an irresponsible person with no imagination whatsoever can desire a return to that period of chaos and neglect which brought the country and the nation almost to the brink of the precipice. Poland today does not need interruptions in work, but actual work. Although to some this sounds distasteful, it is only through work that the road of emerging toward a better future leads.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON RFE 'SUBVERSION'

LD121552 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 May (PAP) -- In an extensive article on subversive activity of foreign radio stations against Poland TRYBUNA LUDU wrote:

"Polish developments of the years 1980-82 indicated that the so-called peaceful evolution or ostensibly peaceful evolution propagated by centres of anti-socialist subversion and termed by the KPN [Confederation of Independent Poland] leader Leszek Moczulski a creeping revolution (actually meaning a counterrevolution) became NATO's chief method of struggle against socialist Poland and her allies.

"For even the most ruthless economic restrictions, though important, are only an addition to the above-mentioned principal method of struggle.

"Radio Free Europe broadcast recently lengthy speeches by its three successive bosses: Jan Nowak-Jezioranski, Zygmunt Michalowski and Zygmunt Najder. Their confessions were most symptomatic. The main idea suggestively formulated and expressed in their speeches was as follows: The United States is programming Radio Free Europe in a way which would allow it to be the most faithful embodiment of the psyche, mentality, tactics and style of political struggle of the current opponents of socialism in Poland.

"In this context Zygmunt Najder could not have put things more clearly when he said that the radio station directed by him, the man who only recently emigrated from Poland, wants to operate in such a way as if it was an organ of native, domestic opposition.

"Ideological subversion against Poland and her allies is inspired by forces alien or hostile to Poland. It is a dangerous factor of disintegration for the Polish nation. Nihilistic and anarchic attitudes shaped by subversive centres, the fanning of feelings of hopelessness, doubt and hostility towards the authorities, the deepening of differences between individual groups of Poles and, in particular, the embitterment of Poland's relations with her allies, which obviously hits out at our *raison d'etat*, are all the dangerous consequences of ideological subversion.

"In order to counteract these consequences effectively it is necessary to intensify instruction among the society, to make it aware of the menace posed. The front of struggle for the consolidation and reconstruction of the national awareness of Poles should be as broad as possible. Apart from communists, there is a place in it for all patriots, for only a common effort may produce an antidote for activities paralysing the wide areas of social awareness and national identity."

GOMULKA 'CONFESSIONS' BRANDED AS FORGERY

LD110950 Warsaw PAP in English 0847 GMT 11 May 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 May (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU branded as "forgery" and "political mystification" the alleged "Confessions of Wladyslaw Gomulka", the former leader of the Polish party, printed in 1973 by an Israeli Polish-language newspaper and reprinted illegally several times in Poland.

In an article headlined "Attempt at Forgery" the daily said that "fabrication of various 'confessions' and 'memoirs' by outstanding personalities of the working class movement which serve their discreditation is a universally known and long standing form of struggle against the movement used by bourgeois strategists and ideologues. This is also the case with the alleged 'Confessions of Wladyslaw Gomulka'."

TRYBUNA LUDU went on to outline the political activity of Gomulka as party and national leader to conclude by saying: "The evaluation of activity, successes and failures, accomplishments and setbacks of Wladyslaw Gomulka belongs to his party. No one else has the right to do it using methods of provocation and forgery. That is why a forgery circulated as Gomulka's 'Confessions' can only inspire moral opposition and outrage."

EFFECT OF FALKLANDS ON FISHING EXPLAINED

LD121038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 12 May 82

[Marek Szelewicki report Gransk]

[Text] A number one subject of foreign agency dispatches is, of course, the conflict over the Falkland/Malvinas. The development of events in that part of the world is being followed particularly attentively by our fishing enterprises. I would like, as briefly as possible, to tell you why our deep-sea long-range fleet is awaiting anxiously the speediest possible settlement of the Argentine-British dispute. I often come across the question of whether there is really anywhere for us to fish. It turns out that possibilities of penetration are indeed limited. As a result of the American restrictions our fishing vessels had to leave the traditionally exploited fisheries of the North Atlantic and the North Pacific. They were sent to the sub-Arctic zone which was surveyed by scientific research vessels just a few years ago.

At the beginning of this year a very large flotilla of Polish fishing vessels appeared in the area of the Falklands and South Georgia. At the time when the conflict erupted there were about 40 of them. The imposition of the 200-mile military zone has caused the loss of yet another fishery ground. One figure alone indicates clearly its significance: Last year fishing on the waters of the Falklands and South Georgia accounted for one-fifth of the entire catch of the Polish deep-sea fleet, and that is a great deal. Hopes for a further exploitation of those waters might turn out to be futile, since every month our fishing fleet must move closer and closer to the Falklands, following shoals of fish, something that is impossible in the present situation.

This is why the quantities of deliveries of fish to our tables depends on the course of the conflict in this southern region of the world. As you can see yourselves, grand politics also affects our menu.

RZECZPOSPOLITA ON NEED FOR EAST-WEST TRADE

LD133846 Warsaw PAP in English 0812 GMT 13 May 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 May (PAP) -- RZECZPOSPOLITA daily today discusses East-West trade and economic cooperation and says that "Poland is vitally interested in returning to stable, durable forms of economic cooperation and building measures of economic confidence." The daily recalled Polish foreign ministers statement of March 25 made at the Polish Sejm (parliament) that "an important role in creating the atmosphere of confidence and certainty in economic relations should be played by the Economic Commission for Europe."

"Socialist states proposed in the economic commission, higher forms of economic cooperation," the paper pointed out and stressed in conclusion. "The Economic Commission for Europe could also contribute to solving the question of compensating exchange to the benefit of both socialist and capitalist countries."

USSR'S SHITIKOV MEETS POLISH RELIGIOUS FIGURES

LD112150 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 May (PAP) -- Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Aleksay Shitikov met at the Kremlin representatives of the leadership of the Christian Social Society, deputies to the Polish Sejm (parliament) Kazimierz Morawski and Zdzislaw Pjlecki, who are taking part in the World Conference of Religious Activists held in Moscow now. The talk focussed on issues connected with deepening cooperation and fraternal relations between Poland and the USSR on cultural, social and parliamentary planes.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH BULGARIA OPEN IN WARSAW

LD121548 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 May (PAP) -- A working meeting of the Polish-Bulgarian Economic Cooperation Commission opened here today under the chairmanship of Poland's Vice-Premier Roman Malinowski and First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria Todor Bozhinov. The main subject of the talks, which will continue for a few days, are possibilities to increase and speed up the deliveries of Bulgarian raw materials, food and some other consumer goods to Poland under the assistance scheme to overcome the crisis in this country. The commission will also discuss problems connected with the expansion of economic integration between Poland and Bulgaria through joint utilization of spare capacities of the Polish industry. The meeting is being held between regular sessions of the commission.

DEPUTY PREMIER KOWALCZYK ENDS FRG VISIT 12 MAY

LD122330 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 12 May 82

[By PAP correspondent Julius Solecki]

[Text] Bonn, 12 May (PAP) -- Poland's Deputy Prime Minister and leader of the Democratic Party Central Committee Edward Kowalczyk ended today his three-day visit to the Federal Republic of Germany paid at the invitation of Vice-Chancellor, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs and leader of the Free Democratic Party (FDP) Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Today, on the last day of his visit, Deputy Prime Minister Edward Kowalczyk met Hans Dietrich Genscher and minister of state in the chancellor's office Hans Juergen Wischniewski.

Edward Kowalczyk invited the FDP parliamentary floor leader Wolfgang Mischnick and the party's General Secretary Guenter Verhuegen to pay a visit to Poland. The invitations have been accepted. The dates for the visit will be fixed later.

Talking to PAP correspondents, Vice-Premier Kowalczyk said that this was a working visit. Exchanges of information and presentation of viewpoints on many subjects of basic interest to both sides dominated the talks, Kowalczyk said.

Turning to contacts between the Democratic Party and the FDP the vice-premier said that in spite of all difficulties, cooperation between the two parties should be maintained and further expanded as it would help the two sides to get to know each other better.

Following introduction of economic sanctions by the EEC, including the FRG, many economic links between our two states have been severed. It will not be easy to reestablish them, especially because certain decisions by the Federal Republic of Germany go farther than those adopted by the EEC. The problems (that) emerge for Poland include the country's economic security and efforts to be taken to safeguard that security through appropriate proposals and principles for economic cooperation with other states, said Vice-Premier Kowalczyk.

During talks, I laid special emphasis on the reliability of information, for unreliable and tendentious information only served to distort the image of our country. I believe this is directly linked with (attempts) to use Poland as an instrument in an international game, said Vice-Premier Kowalczyk.

SWEDEN TO REQUIRE VISAS OF POLISH CITIZENS

LD121828 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Swedish authorities are introducing visas for Polish citizens beginning tomorrow, 13 May. The decision was made at the motion of the Immigration Office and is connected with the influx of Poles to Sweden from other Western countries.

LATE REPORT: U.S. EXPELS TWO DIPLOMATS

LD131248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] The Washington administration has undertaken new restrictions against Poland. The charge d'affaires of the Polish Embassy in the United States was called to the State Department yesterday where he was handed a note from the U.S. side. It transpires from this note that two Polish diplomats -- a scientific attache and a second secretary for political affairs -- have been declared persona non grata and are to leave the territory of the United States soon. No accusations have been made regarding the two diplomats. Thus this represents a retaliation for the recent expulsion by the Polish authorities of two U.S. diplomats for their activity which was contrary to the diplomatic status. The Polish side has also been informed that cooperation from the joint Maria Sklodowska-Curie fund, created for financing Polish-U.S. scientific cooperation, is suspended on the strength of a unilateral decision.

The charge d'affaires of the Polish Embassy in the United States has made an appropriate statement of protest.

LATE REPORTS: CALLS FOR PROTESTS UNNEEDED

TRYBUNA LUDU Editor's Appeal

LD131226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Today is 13 May. At the beginning of our program, I would like to quote from an article on the front page of TRYBUNA LUDU which is signed by the editor.

Calls for demonstrations and protests, the TRYBUNA LUDU editor writes, strike at the idea of national accord and make it difficult to carry out comprehensive reforms, to ease the burdens of martial law and to promote the further normalization of life in the country. Civic responsibility and joint action to surmount difficulties, he continues, are values that we need most today.

Work Proceeding 'Normally'

LD131224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] According to reports which we are receiving from around the whole country, work at industrial enterprises is proceeding normally today. This laconic statement has a content of immense significance, above all because today we are passing an important patriotic test. Western propaganda centers and native opponents of socialism who chime in with them have made the attempt to disturb the rhythm of work and to bring about other forms of demonstrations against the 13 December decision of the Military Council of National Salvation today, in connection with the fact that 5 months have elapsed since the introduction of martial law.

These attempts have failed. The Polish working class has displayed wisdom and prudence. Even the U.S. agency UPI had to report with regret that the appeal by the underground Solidarity has met with small response among the inhabitants of the capital.

Western Reporters Disappointed

LD131344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] This afternoon the streets of Warsaw looked the same as usual. Some drivers attempted to stop their cars at noon, but they could not find approval in the eyes of passersby and after a while they moved on.

The lack of community approval for these sporadic acts proves that it is more and more difficult to distract people's attention from the most difficult problems of our life and from a realistic evaluation of the state of our economy. The conviction is more and more widespread that every attempt to incite street disturbances and to call for a strike leads straight to tragedy.

What did the organizers of today's failed strike hope for? What did they expect? Solidarity manifestations? The word "solidarity" has been given lots of meanings lately, and various nuances are contained in the word. We are all familiar with this way of manipulating a word that is dear and significant to Poles.

Today the residents of Polish cities have given expression of their solidarity by not approving the calls for disturbances and street gatherings.

According to Western correspondents watching the streets of Warsaw, we have once again disappointed them.

AFP on Warsaw Scene

NC131244 Paris AFP in English 1232 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 13 May (AFP) -- Hundreds of drivers in central Warsaw responded to a clandestine appeal by the banned free trade union Solidarity today by sounding their horns at noon sharp in protest against the sixth month of martial law in Poland.

Pedestrians applauded drivers flashing the V for victory sign at the crossroads between Marszalowska Street and Jerozolimskie Avenue where the capital's luxury hotels are situated.

At the underground pedestrian crossing, a non-commissioned officer checked his watch, stopped and joined in the applause. "I am a slave in uniform," he told a newsman. "I am denied the right to say anything."

Similar scenes occurred 500 meters (yards) away toward the Vistula River, at the Nomy Swiat crossroads housing the headquarters of the Polish communist party, as militia urged cars forward in a fruitless attempt to prevent huge traffic jams.

In the mainly proletarian Wola neighborhood, police reinforcements were in evidence, although no organised groupings of civilians could be seen. Police stopped and fined the driver of an ambulance driving with its siren blaring, then stopped a bus, and later a trailer truck.

At the same time, in the old neighborhood of the Polish capital, about 50 youths stopped simultaneously on the stairs leading down to the Vistula despite the presence of large numbers of patrolling militia.

There were no incidents as the group remained there unmoving for several minutes, then dispersed. All appeared calm on the campus at Warsaw University, with staff checking student identity cards and car traffic apparently at a minimum.

In front of Warsaw's impressive Palace of Culture, police gently broke up small groups of youths sitting on benches and walls.

In other parts of town, curious residents piled up at apartment windows waiting for developments and watching tram lines to see if the traffic would be halted.

The crowd in central Warsaw began to disperse about an hour after the demonstration began, but the atmosphere continued to be tense, mainly because of large numbers of patrolling militia.

The demonstrations to protest the martial law proclaimed last December 13 came after an announcement yesterday in Vienna by Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski that the release of jailed Solidarity leader Lech Walesa was "impossible at present."

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES REDDY VISIT, OTHER TOPICS

LD130812 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1823 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 May (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency started today's session by paying homage to the miners who died in the Zenica coalmine disaster, an event which caused deep grief throughout the country.

President Sergej Kraigher, who chaired the session, briefed the Presidency on the results of the recent visit by Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, and the talks which were held on that occasion. It was judged, the statement on the session says, that the visit and talks were very beneficial and successful. They reflected the traditional friendship and understanding between Yugoslavia and India and the interest of both sides in continuing to promote relations and cooperation between the two countries in all fields. Stress was laid on the importance of the fact that the two countries agree on the need to develop and strengthen economic cooperation between non-aligned and developing countries. This would contribute to the further expansion of bilateral economic relations.

The talks, it was stressed at the session, reflected the closeness between the views held by Yugoslavia and India on the causes and consequences of the current dangerous exacerbation of the international situation, especially with regard to its effect on the position of nonaligned countries. This proximity of views constitutes the basis for the further successful cooperation and joint activity of the two countries with the aim of resolving the key problems confronting the world. It was noted at the session of the Presidency that close cooperation in this field and activities in conjunction with other nonaligned countries are of particular significance during the preparations for the seventh conference of nonaligned countries.

On the current security situation in the country, the Presidency stressed the significance of the broader activation of all the factors of social self-protection and of the timely reaction by the organized socialist forces to all attempts at hostile activity.

Considering a report from and the work of the Council for the Protection of the Constitutional Order, the Presidency noted that the council had considered the topical security questions in the country in good time, discussed all the security questions, and made decisions on them within its terms of reference, made proposals to the SFRY Presidency for the adoption of measures within its sphere of competence, and directed and coordinated the work of the organs of the security services in keeping with the law and the guidelines from the highest state organs.

On the basis of the information from the Federal Executive Council and the introductory report submitted by Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, the Presidency discussed current questions concerning the balance of payments and foreign liquidity of the country. In this connection, the Presidency took the view that it is necessary to adopt the proper regulations to control the distribution of foreign currency resources and indebtedness abroad in 1982.

Assessing that the adoption of these regulations represents only a part of the activities and measures which need to be taken in order to overcome current problems of foreign liquidity and strengthen the country's position in international trade, the Presidency pointed to the need for increased activity by all responsible organs and organizations on these questions.

The Presidency considers that the basic way to resolve the balance of payments is to increase export activity. Support for exports must gain priority in all current economic activities, in the republics, provinces, municipalities and associated labor. At the same time, rigorous economies of foreign currency must be carried out, both through a more rational use of imported raw materials and reproduction materials and by saving on expenditures for services, and so forth.

The prerequisite for an improvement in the balance of payments situation is the regulation of the situation on the domestic market and the bringing of consumption and bank credit loans into line with the policy established in the resolution for 1982. In this respect, the responsibility should be strengthened of those factors in society, especially the republics and provinces, which bear the most social responsibility for implementing the joint economic policy in this sphere.

The Presidency also discussed and adopted a report on the military preparedness of the SFRY Armed Forces, judging that its level is high and that it is ready to successfully carry out the tasks placed before them. The Presidency also discussed other questions in the sphere of its constitutional competence.

DRAGASEVIC NAMED PRESIDENCY SECRETARY GENERAL

LD121426 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1308 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 May (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of Yugoslavia has appointed Vuko Dragasevic its secretary general.

Dragasevic is a prominent socio-political worker. Born in 1922, he became a member of the progressive youth movement before the Second World War and joined the people's liberation war in 1941. During the war and revolution and since the liberation up to the present, he has held responsible posts in the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), in organs of people's authority, in the Republic of Montenegro and the Yugoslav federation.

Since 1978 up to his present assignment, Dragasevic was member of the Federal Executive Council and president of its Committee for Cooperation with the Developing Countries.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBER MATKALIEV DIES

LD111406 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 11 May 82

[Summary] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG) -- Stojan Matkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy in Industry, died suddenly last night. He was born in 1925 in Skopje and is of Macedonian nationality. He was federal deputy, manager of the cement factory in Skopje, vice president of the Macedonia Chamber of Economy, member of the Macedonia Executive Council, Macedonian republican secretary for industry and trade, and director-general of the Skopje mine and iron works. He was a member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Committee for Industry and Energy since 1978. A commemorative session of the Federal Executive Council will be held at 1800 today during which Premier Veselin Djuranovic will speak of the deceased Matkaliev.

DJURANOVIC TELLS ASSEMBLY FOREIGN DEBT BEING MET

LD130216 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2136 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 May (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic this evening stated that Yugoslavia has been meeting all its due foreign-debt obligations. Speaking in the Assembly of Yugoslavia, which, after lengthy discussions, this evening passed a bill designed to maintain Yugoslavia's liquidity, Premier Djuranovic said that from January until early May this year, Yugoslavia paid one billion, 570 million dollars in due foreign-debt payments (bulk and interest).

"Our obligations in terms of the foreign-debt payments due through the end of the year continue high", Djuranovic said.

He said that Yugoslavia's foreign-debt deficit is for the present smaller than at the same time last year, but set out that insufficient exports to the convertible-currency region "notably render difficult the attaining of the economic stabilization policy goals in terms of the balance of payments and foreign-currency balance".

The essence of the passed foreign-currency law, on which the Yugoslav constituent republics and autonomous provinces reached accord today, is that 15.9 percent of the realized convertible-currency inflow is to put on a special national (?bank) account for the precise purpose of regularly meeting the country's foreign-debt payments. The new law's provision reducing from 90 to 60 days the period within which the foreign currency earned by the enterprises engaged in commodity and services exports must be brought into the country is also to serve the above purpose.

The assembly decided to abandon the proposal (Article 13 of the draft law) envisaging for the foreign-currency funds of enterprises on bank accounts to be booked in the future in the national currency dinar. The new foreign-currency law in no way encroaches on the foreign-currency rights of the Yugoslav citizens whose foreign-currency accounts in the Yugoslav banks total over seven billion dollars.

"The measures we have taken, we are now passing and we are (?about) to pass proceed from our firm commitment to continue implementing the economic stabilization policy", Djuranovic said. He underlined that "the meeting of the country's obligations in terms of foreign credits is also among the priority tasks". Djuranovic said that the federal government will continue its policy of stimulating personal foreign-currency savings "as a lasting component of the economic policy".

Veselin Djuranovic underlined that the implementation of the balance-of-payments policy (the balance-of-payments deficit is this year to be even smaller than last year) will in great measure depend on keeping all forms of spending within the set limits and keeping the price growth within the envisaged 15 percent. The Yugoslav premier termed the increasing of exports and maintaining of the industrial production at the planned level as very important for the country's balance of payments.

Veselin Djuranovic stressed that the Yugoslav economic stabilization programme, which also counts on the support of foreign financial credits, is being implemented in very complex international conditions and that even the possibility of various forms of pressure on Yugoslavia should not be excluded. "We shall, as always so far, resolutely safeguard and strengthen our independent international position and oppose all attempts of pressure, regardless of where from and in what form they may come", Veselin Djuranovic said. The Yugoslav premier underlined that Yugoslavia, primarily relying on its own forces, will continue investing maximal efforts successfully to solve its present economic difficulties.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES CONSUMPTION

LD101428 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1314 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 10 May (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council met today under the chairmanship of Veselin Djuranovic and discussed the trends in all forms of consumption at the start of the year. The council concluded that it is essential, since resources for general social and joint needs are increasing faster than envisaged in the resolution on socioeconomic development for this year, that sociopolitical communities and self-management interest communities should undertake suitable measures and activities for the consistent realization of the resolution for this year.

The Federal Executive Council emphasized the need for all sociopolitical communities and other consumers of social resources who have not done so up to now to reexamine their programs and outgoings, or the volume of the established rights of consumers, and to bring them into line with the level set out in the resolution.

GRLICKOV HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON LCY CONGRESS

LD121922 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 May (TANJUG) -- There are no changes in Yugoslavia's strategic commitments, but the upcoming congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) is expected to point out ways for eliminating some internal contradictions facing the country in the past two years.

The most important task is to ensure the free operation of market laws. In other words, it is necessary to suppress state interventionism in the economy and to "return the pendulum, which now stands in a position disadvantageous to self-management, to a balanced position." This was stated today by member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Dr Aleksandar Grlickov at a press conference here with foreign newsmen.

The narrowing down of state interventionism in economic relations is among the main topics of preparations for the 12th LCY congress, to be held in Belgrade late in June, Grlickov said. He stressed that some changes in the Yugoslav development policy must be accepted because over-strained material development, as has been proven, causes economic instability. However, no illusions should be harboured that Yugoslavia will rapidly overcome economic difficulties. A way out must be sought in constantly strengthening the position of the associated labour, self-management and Yugoslavia's place in the world division of labour.

Grlickov stressed that the forthcoming congress will devote special attention to internationality relations. He said that it is natural that in the present conditions of different levels of development of [words indistinct] forces, different economic structures and conditions of economic instability, the internationality economic interests are more strongly confronted. However, "The Yugoslav dilemma is not in whether to return to a unitary Yugoslavia" but instead, in how to make room for the authenticity of the interpretation of national interest to be transferred to the working class and increasingly to reduce the role of the national leaderships as intermediaries between the working classes of the republics and the provinces, Grlickov said.

The League of Communists has a special role in this, not as a party in power but instead, as a leading ideological-political force of Yugoslav society. It happens that the LCY, due to the relationships of political forces, at times does not succeed in rapidly resolving individual dilemmas, which it is criticized for by some forces in the country and abroad. However, the role of the League of Communists is determined by the set goal that despite certain ups and downs, a strategy of the development of a democratic socialist society be insured.

Grlickov stressed that results achieved between the 11th and 12th LCY congresses in the [word indistinct] of society are not completely satisfactory. Nevertheless a qualitative leap has been taken, he underlined. Criticism is much more developed now, polemics take place and everything is freely discussed both at meetings and in the press, so that there are no taboos whatever. Grlickov said that the forthcoming congress will be a congress of continuity. This means that Yugoslavia will continue to develop its own socialist self-management system and to pursue the policy of non-alignment at the international level.

Grlickov stated concern over the present international situation and assessed detente as in a crisis. He pointed also to contradictions within the Movement of Nonalignment, but stressed that the seventh non-aligned summit can, despite the unfavourable conditions, contribute to peace in the world.

In answer to a question put to him, Grlickov stressed that the [word indistinct] between Iraq and Iran, two non-aligned countries, has led to some dilemmas in the non-aligned movement. One of the dilemmas is whether it will be possible for the seventh non-aligned summit to be held in Baghdad. Yugoslavia maintains that a postponement of the summit would be harmful and assesses that "the existing objective circumstances are not such to require a decision on changing the place of the summit." Grlickov stressed that efforts are being invested for finding a peaceful solution to the conflict between the two countries, Yugoslavia's friends.

In answer (?to another) question, Grlickov assessed Andrey Gromyko's recent visit to Yugoslavia as very useful. The visit was the first at this level since 1979 and it was an opportunity for a broad exchange of views on [words indistinct] problems.

An atmosphere has been created for further dialogue between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, and also between the LCY and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on differences on views on some international issues, Grlickov said.

Further Report

LD122236 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1713 GMT 12 May 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 12 May (TANJUG) -- It is said of the 12th LCY Congress that it will be a congress of continuity. We have issued this slogan so that in the "post-Tito period," as some call it, we can convince our own public and the public abroad that there is no intention for the League of Communists to change strategy in its basic values, in the sphere of maintaining its own socialist alternative, in that of intranational relations, where equality is the basic principle, or in the sphere of the nonaligned policy.

This was said by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at today's conference for foreign and domestic journalists, held in the Sava center in Belgrade.

Danish journalist Gunnar Nilsen raised the question of the roots of counterrevolution in Kosovo.

Recalling that this is a national question, a question of the 20th century and of socialism, and also that not even Yugoslavia can be considered outside the general world phenomenon, Dr Grlickov said that in the case of Kosovo it is a question of a problem which goes beyond the limits of the normal affinities of national affirmation and enters the world of counter-revolution, because it attacks Yugoslavia's integrity and our country's constitutional order. Similarly, it is an attack on our socialist option and an attempt at identifying our option with that of socialism in Albania. In this connection he said that we have to react with severe means and embark upon a strategy which would last longer in view of the indoctrination and abuse which Albania is carrying out.

However, he added, we avoid revanchism, any kind of revanchism. And that is why we try to maintain correct state relations with Albania, but we need to discourage the Albanian leadership from interference in our internal affairs. So our decision and our orientation in favor of an ideopolitical struggle is not some kind of pure humanism in our socialist option, but a firm conviction that nothing can be achieved by force, and that force must be secondary. In answer to a question on the foreign delegations invited to the 12th LCY Congress, Aleksandar Grlickov said that 130 delegations of parties and movements with which the LCY has good relations have been invited.

A question from the REUTER correspondent related to dialogue and the so-called dissidents. We have no intention of holding a dialogue with them, for it could drag us backward. Among other questions, one was raised on the status of Macedonians in neighboring countries. In this connection he repeated Yugoslavia's well-known standpoints on cooperation with neighbors, stressing that it is a question of cultural autonomy and national recognition, as well as of the inviolability of borders and other values in our foreign policy.

BORBA INTERVIEWS LCY'S SUKRIJA ON KOSOVO

LD121030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 11 May 82

Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG) -- We tried not to leave a single question unanswered, to say directly everything we think and what we should do, during our League of Communists conference. Communists in Kosovo today are doing everything that other communists in Yugoslavia are also doing along with one more grave obligation: to rehabilitate the situation in the province. But we are often rebuked. Those who have the right and those who do not "rebuken" us, Ali Sukrija said in an interview with BORBA dealing with the course of and reaction to the conference of Kosovo communists.

The Belgrade daily will carry the interview in three installments.

Some critics are unjust when they continually stress that we have done little and that, well, little is being done in Kosovo. Not as much has been done as should have been, but, Sukrija stressed, it should be borne in mind that at the same time we had been doing everything the whole of Yugoslavia had been doing and something else as well: We clashed powerfully with greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism, which is not dangerous merely as a bourgeois ideology and a class enemy of the working class and its lasting interests. It is also dangerous and reactionary because of the fact that it leads to clashes, that it tries to cause dissent and conflict between nations and nationalities.

Events in Kosovo are a great lesson for us and for the entire LCY. It must be clear to communists that nationalism manifests itself all the time and revives itself. The worst thing, therefore, is to say: In my nation nationalism is not dangerous, it is dangerous elsewhere.

Speaking about the events in Kosovo, Ali Sukrija stressed that as far back as 1979 he had observed a whole series of "faulty links." At that time, he said, I received a leaflet in which it was demanded that all Albanians -- "communist" and nationalists, all who are for unification with Albania and who had been sentenced on account of hostile activity and those who have emigrated should unite. At that time I told Bakali: Come, let us sit down and discuss this. Bakali said: I referred the matter to the internal affairs organs for investigation. And it was left at that. The danger from Albanian nationalism and irredentism had been underestimated. Tito warned us about this very clearly when he visited us in 1979, and before him Kardelj. Bureaucratic arbitrariness and inertia increased the anemia of the League of Communists, it opened space to Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

External manifestations of that earlier state of affairs were great tirades, speeches about socialism, brotherhood and unity and that's all. This was a "deception," the most dangerous deception toward one's own people and nations and nationalities who live here. This was closing one's eyes to reality. These people had been totally blinded by bureaucratic methods. The life of the League of Communists had been entirely formal.

However, Sukrija stressed, we have behind us a year of struggle for political stabilization at the university where the first enemy actions started, and a number of professors -- in particular in the philosophy department -- are stubbornly and demonstratively silent. Party organizations in the philosophy and other departments must single them out publicly.

Answering a question on what he thought about the assessment that not enough had been done in Kosovo about ideopolitical differentiation and punishment of those most responsible, Sukrija stressed that the settling of accounts is under way, but that probably, in some instances, the matter could have been handled in a different way. But, he stressed, do not forget that this struggle was waged by relying on the LCY and on the healthy atmosphere felt among the people, even though with inadequate results, organization and differentiation nuances. This, too, must be borne in mind. This wasn't tactics. There was a good measure of opportunism which still persists in some environments. In some instances there simply was not time to do things. You are simply not left alone. Instead of concentrating on the main business of waging battle, you are somehow in a situation where you have to keep removing the glass to stop them from breaking it and causing even greater harm.

Assessing the current results, Sukrija said there had been a significant upsurge in the work of the party and other organizations. The people have begun to come to meetings and conferences in great numbers. Farmers remained sober; they did not become enmeshed in enemy action. The working classes united irrespective of what happened with a small number of people in some work collectives during last year's demonstrations. We also made a move with public and massive denunciation of organizers and of the actions undertaken by nationalists and irredentists, although sometimes this was done without any extensive explanation. Then there is the action program of the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo and the platform of the LCY Central Committee.

There should be no illusions, said Sukrija, that the root of nationalist indoctrination, which was penetrating over such a long period of time virtually unhindered, can be easily and quickly liquidated. We must constantly, patiently and by argument, unmask the protagonists of nationalism and irredentism, and we have to act with state and other measures to prevent them from regenerating their forces. We have caught many organizers; we still put them on trial. However, Sukrija evaluated, a far more important thing is that we carried out a powerful political offensive to unmask and isolate them ideologically and to liquidate them as a political force which strove and continues to strive to develop and maintain itself as an irredentist movement.

As far as punishment for political officials is concerned, the agreements and the decisions to replace them in office were taken in joint organs, although the thing was done in a desultory way. It could have been done faster. This battle as a whole must be intensified especially at the university and in some other environments.

In Ali Sukrija's assessment, the return of confidence in international relations has crucial importance for the situation in Kosovo. History will never forgive us if anyone among the Serbs and Montenegrins were to leave Kosovo. The number alone is not important; what is important is the historic moment in which one should remain in this territory in order to defend the togetherness which is under attack. The essential thing is not only to prevent emigration resorted to under any pressure, but to make possible the return of many cadres of Serb and Montenegrin nationality who served one or several terms of office in republican and federal organs.

The struggle against emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins is an integral and a most sensitive part of the struggle against Albanian nationalism. Albanian, Serb and Montenegrin communists must not become the prey of nationalistic concepts about "priorities." Kosovo is ours, it is socialist; it represents the togetherness of equal nations and nationalities. It is important, stressed Sukrija, that the scope of our life together on the achievements of our socialist revolution should be opened and expanded even more. Speaking of specific examples of emigration and of the return of the people to Kosovo, Sukrija stressed that in discussing these matters one must not fall into a pattern and say either that this is all the result of pressure or that there is no pressure at all. Any neglect of this problem, he said, would open up scope for the belief that the Serbs and Montenegrins must go.

Asked about the situation of Albanian cadres and communists who are now waging a battle for the normalization of the situation in Kosovo, Sukrija said nationalists and irredentists were threatening many people with terror and had even sentenced them to death. On the other hand, there is criticism that we do not act with sufficient resolve and that we do not "cut down the people with a sword," which is also unacceptable. I am convinced, he stressed, that in the wake of the conference we shall launch a broad action everywhere, in the manufacturing industry, in education, in culture... [TANJUG ellipsis] now things are easier, we have got something to rely on. Up to now we have always had to turn left and right; we never knew from where we were "being shot at."

In this battle the support of Yugoslav communists, especially Serb communists, in the united joint struggle which we are fighting for socialist self-management, is important and invaluable to us. Marching toward the 12th LCY Congress, we should do everything to bring about deeper changes and to create a more favorable climate. We should do everything to ensure there is nothing in Kosovo which challenges and provokes.

The struggle to stabilize the situation in Kosovo is not at all simple, not only because of nationalism, but also because other objective difficulties are exceptionally great. The economic situation is difficult and complex. The problem is that many basic organizations of associated labor work at a loss, there are many unemployed people, capacities are used inadequately, and many plants under construction have not yet been completed. There are in Kosovo now 14,000 tractors; there were only 14 when we began to bring additional land under cultivation. However, not all the tractors are used now.

In production, said Sukrija, the essential thing really is not what cap anyone wears [Albanian nationals wear a white scullcap]; what is essential is the value of a person's work, what resources he spends and what his production costs are. The market recognizes him only by reference to that and not to the kind of cap he is wearing.

In providing data about the development of Kosovo and the improvement in the standard of living during the past year, Sukrija made the assessment that the intelligentsia, the young people and the Conference for the Social Activity of Women should involve themselves more in explaining the need for family planning and for reducing the birthrate because this, too, is part of the struggle for general standards of living.

Answering a question on whether the main organizers of enemy demonstrations had been caught, Sukrija said this question is a burden on many people today. However, that is not the point. If today you have a chief organizer of enemy demonstrations, tomorrow perhaps another one will emerge. This is the way they are organized. Two or three organizations have been involved. But they all have a joint platform, the same objective: They pursue the greater Albanian and irredentist line coupled with demagogic and dangerous slogans to obtain the "Kosovo republic," allegedly within Yugoslavia. This is a deliberately and perfidiously outlined policy of Albanian irredentists in Kosovo; it is also an ideology needed by the Albanian leadership and by Enver Hoxha.

The material problems confronted by Kosovo are not the result of an erroneous attitude of Yugoslavia toward this province. They are, in general, the consequence of historic inheritance, backwardness and of our own shortcomings and mistakes which must be overcome and which are being overcome. It is the constant tactic of Tirana to belittle everything done and attained in Yugoslavia, especially in Kosovo.

At the end of his interview and assessing press reporting, Sukrija said journalists are in a difficult situation. If they do not contrive to say things skillfully enough and if they say things openly, "they get into trouble"; if on the other hand they wrap things into a "wafer," it still isn't right. The Kosovars [implies Kosovo citizens of Albanian nationality] are insulted by the way in which some papers and magazines report about Kosovo. However, if we work better and have more success, then this approach will be less and less popular and we shall be less sensitive. It is better to add less fuel to the fire unless you have to. Moreover, I am not in favor of extinguishing the fire to enable someone to say there is no smoke at all. And this does not apply to us alone, Sukrija said, among other things.

MACEDONIAN CONGRESS COMMISSION VIEWS MINORITIES

AU121054 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 May 82 p 3

[Report on introductory speech by Tome Buklevski, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, at a session of the Commission for International Political and Economic Relations and for International Cultural Cooperation of the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Macedonia in Skopje on 7 May]

[Excerpts] The work of this commission is a component of the overall discussion on the ideopolitical activity of the League of Communists of Macedonia in the further development of socialist self-managing relations, Tome Buklevski said in the introductory speech.

The Macedonian people and the nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and their workers class express deep and unbreakable linkage with our foreign policy, as well as the readiness -- by developing self-managing relations in all spheres -- actively to participate in the process of democratization and socialization. To this end, an important ideopolitical activity on a very broad basis has undoubtedly been achieved. However, we must continue to prolong and intensify the struggle for the greatest possible participation of the widest social grassroots and the workers class in implementing international policy, in socializing foreign policy as a permanent task of the League of Communists and a component and need for developing overall socialist self-managing relations in our society.

Thus, the revolutionary and class essence of the international activity of the League of Communists and Yugoslavia's foreign policy will be even more present in the day-to-day sociopolitical activity.

An indivisible component of this policy also is our care for the position and rights of those parts of the Yugoslav peoples who as national minorities live in neighboring countries, Buklevski continued. Our republic and the League of Communists of Macedonia take special interest in the position and rights of the Macedonian national minority in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Republic of Greece and in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Accordingly, we will continue to make efforts to achieve the return of and respect for the rights of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria, as an essential element for a more successful and comprehensive development of mutual relations and overall cooperation, for the recognition of the national rights of the Macedonian national minority in Greece, something that would represent a great contribution to the comprehensive development of mutual relations. We will continue to make efforts to ensure that the Macedonian national minority in Albania, which is now only formally and declaratively recognized, is enabled to essentially implement its national rights and the free expression of its Macedonian national identity. This concern, which also represents our constitutional obligation, proceeds from principled foundations. It results from the orientation of our country and the League of Communists to ensure full national equality in our country, in which the nationalities are a subject that enjoys equal rights in the development of self-managing socialist relations.

This policy represents one of the achievements of our national liberation struggle and socialist revolution. And we remain consistent to this policy, regardless of the attempts by some forces to attack from the positions of greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism -- following the counterrevolutionary developments in Kosovo -- the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities. At the same time, we consider that the denial of national rights, discrimination and attempts at assimilating national minorities necessarily lead to a sharpening of mutual relations making it impossible to place these relations on a lasting foundation and to strengthen mutual confidence, and all this represents a support and impetus for nationalist forces.

Report on Congress Discussion

AU112048 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 8 May on pages 2-3 carries the reports -- totaling about 8,000 words -- by a "team of BORBA reporters" on the 7 May sessions of the five commissions of the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Macedonia in Skopje. In the report on the discussion at the session of the commission for ideological-political, organizational and cadre training of communists, BORBA notes among other things the statement by Hisen Ramadani that "the Albanian nationality must learn its lesson from the negative experience of the counterrevolutionary attack by the Albanian nationalists and irredentists and know that it is only by resolutely rejecting and struggling against the hostile groups and individuals in its own community that it can strengthen its social position in our socialist community, strengthen the trust of all our peoples and nationalities, and make its contribution to strengthening our community as a whole." According to BORBA, Ramadani pointed out in this connection that "the ideological foundation of the program offered by the counterrevolution is known to everyone. It is the most primitive form of Stalinism and militarism. For this reason it must be pointed out in this place that the Albanian leadership bears a great political responsibility for constant territorial aspirations against our country, for gross interference in our affairs, for supporting the counterrevolutionary forces in Kosovo, that is, essentially for politically destabilizing and undermining the SFRY and thereby for threatening peace in the Balkans," Ramadani said.

In its report on the session of the Commission for the Political System of Socialist Self-Management, BORBA says that, according to Hidzet Ramadani, who spoke during the discussion at the session, "the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism must be waged by all available means." In this struggle, Ramadani said, "no political compromises should be made and there can be no room for any opportunism in relation to Albanian nationalism and irredentism and their promoters. Nothing concerning Albanian nationalism must be left unexplained or unsaid. Those of us who have always fought and continue to fight against nationalism, and those who allowed the situation to advance to such a brutal escalation of counterrevolution cannot go together," he emphasized.

Speaking during the discussion at the session of the Commission for Questions of Socialist Self-Management Transformation of Education, Science and Culture, Bulnet Starov stressed that, "in new Yugoslavia, the Albanian nationality in Macedonia won the right to its total development" and obtained all conditions for breaking with the medieval mentality and "adopted a contemporary, emancipated and civilized way of life," BORBA reports. Recalling the development of an extensive education system for the Albanian nationality in Macedonia, Starov reported that "in the last school year, Macedonia had 211 Albanian elementary schools which were attended by 46,000 children and that, in addition to that, another 76 elementary schools had separate Albanian departments in which all the teaching was done in the Albanian language and which were attended by 28,000 children. Furthermore, teaching in the Albanian language for 26 different vocations was also provided for a total of more than 8,000 children in 17 secondary vocational school centers, and the Pedagogical Academy and the Skopje University philosophy department have their chairs for Albanian language and literature."

BORBA reports that, speaking at the session of the Commission for International Political and Economic Relations and International Cultural Cooperation, Dzemail Vejseli said among other things: "The internal political situation in Albania is characterized even today by expressively dogmatic-statist relations dominated by the personality cult. Any attempt at changing these relations is most drastically punished, including by physical liquidation. Madly defending its totalitarian regime, the Albanian leadership has even gone as far, in supporting the counterrevolutionary elements in Kosovo, as not only openly siding with the anti-Yugoslav irredentist activists, but also entering into an alliance with the most reactionary fascist and profascist emigre organizations in various parts of Europe, giving them direct instructions and providing them with other assistance and thereby creating a new type of fifth column aimed at destabilizing our country. In this manner a communist party which proclaims itself as Marxist-Leninist has remained communist only in name and transformed itself -- by the methods of its activity and its entire essence -- into a national-chauvinist party," Vejseli stressed.

Speaking at the same session, Mateja Matevska discussed Macedonia's cultural cooperation with the neighboring countries, pointing out that significant results have been achieved in cultural exchanges with Italy, Romania, Hungary, Turkey and Austria. Noting similar results in cultural cooperation with Greece, Matevska expressed the hope that "this cooperation would become even more extensive especially within the framework of the pertinent interstate agreements when certain limiting factors in that country are overcome."

Referring to relations with Albania and Bulgaria, Matevska said: "Considering cooperation only as an interest and need of peoples for mutual recognition and rapprochement and as an expression of relations based on equality, the present and future cooperation with Albania can only be developed on the basis of the known principles. It is only by overcoming the known experiences aimed at violating these principles by that neighboring country that cooperation can become beneficial and fruitful. Certain results have been achieved in cooperation with the People's Republic of Bulgaria within the framework of interstate programs. However, the negative attitude of the People's Republic of Bulgaria toward the Macedonian national minority and its negative stand toward the Macedonian people in general seriously narrow and restrict this exchange. Under these conditions it is impossible to bring the creative values of the two peoples closer together. The overcoming of these dark residues of the past by the People's Republic of Bulgaria is the only way to true and lasting cooperation in this part of the Balkans," Matevska said according to BORBA.

SERBIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS

LD071236 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0917 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 7 May (TANJUG) -- The Serbian League of Communists Central Committee session ended today by finalizing several draft documents prepared for the Ninth Republican Party Congress. The committee finalized the proposed political report on the work of the Serbian League of Communists between the two congresses, the draft resolution of the ninth congress and the standing order on the work of the congress. Before the ninth congress, scheduled for 27-29 May, the Central Committee will hold another session to finalize nominations for the membership of the future Republican Central Committee and its organs and the members of the LCY organs from the Serbian League of Communists.

Speakers at Final Session

LD071638 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1230 GMT 7 May 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 7 May (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee endorsed the political report on the work of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee and the basic characteristics of the Serbian League of Communists' activity between the seventh and eighth congresses of the Serbian League of Communists. The Central Committee also finalized the proposed resolution of the Ninth Congress of the Serbian League of Communists and the standing order on the work of the congress. All these documents have been prepared for the republican party congress due to be held in Belgrade 27-29 May.

Dr Koca Joncic was the only speaker in the discussion on the political report. He proposed that the statements or shortcomings in the activity of the Kosovo League of Communists -- verbalism, formalism and inconsistency -- should be supplemented and strengthened by adding "opportunism and perhaps also manifestations of solidarity with growing nationalism". In connection with the manifestation of all kinds of nationalism, including Serbian, the political report notes that "inequality and return to the old centralist relations" are offered as a solution. In Dr Joncic's view this should be supplemented with the addition of revenge-seeking and calling in question the feeling of confidence in the entire Albanian nationality. In conclusion he suggested that the term "non-Albanian population" should no longer be used as it is unacceptable as far as our constitutional terminology and intranational relations are concerned.

Explaining the proposed resolution briefly, Dusan Ckrebic, chairman of the commission for the preparation of the resolution, said discussion on the resolution is still in progress in organizations of the Serbian League of Communists, although the majority of municipal and intermunicipal committees, the commission of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium and other organs have already submitted their observations.

Kurtas Salihu expressed the view that constitutional terminology should be adhered to consistently in the material dealing with the provinces. He pointed out that the chapter heading "Participation of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Provinces in the Realization of the Functions of the Federation" is unacceptable.

This is because togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia is one thing and independent socialist autonomous provinces which manifest themselves as subjects in the federation are another thing. Apart from constitutional repercussions, Salihu said, political repercussions are also possible, such as those that manifest themselves in conversations in which suspicion is shown in one way or another for some kind of alliance of these three subjects of the federation into a position of equality.

The Central Committee endorsed the draft resolution with all the observations and proposals made. It authorized the editing group to prepare -- on the basis of public discussion and the work of the commission for the preparations of the resolution and of today's discussion -- the final text of the proposed resolution which will be sent to delegates of the Ninth Congress of the Serbian League of Communists.

Another session of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee is to be held 15-20 May. At this session the committee should end the discussion on the composition of the new republican Central Committee and its organs and on its proposals for the LCY Central Committee membership.

NEW COMPOSITION OF SLOVENE BODIES LISTED

LD071954 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1250 GMT 7 May 82

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 7 May (TANJUG) -- The Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia of the third mandate period was constituted today. Explaining the proposed nomination of candidates for delegate and social functions in the republic, the president of the Republican SAWP Conference of Slovenia, Mitja Ribicic, stressed that the elections are the result of the activity of working people and citizens as a whole, an activity which has been in progress for nearly a year.

Pointing to today's international -- and our internal -- political and economic circumstances, of which we are conscious and which we do not hide, Ribicic said there is perhaps no country which would in such circumstances manifest such unity of the masses and their will and readiness to overcome the obstacles. The paths of self-management are for our people the only possible perspective and this should be borne in mind by everybody, both in our country and abroad, because he who is not with them is against them.

This unity in the masses and in the leadership was not easy to achieve, but we succeeded because we dealt a severe blow to the tendencies of ruling on behalf of the working class, to all kinds of pretensions at leadership, and to manipulation of the people's interests, and we advocated direct self-managing influence of the working people on the economic and any other kind of policy, Ribicic said.

Stressing that these elections represent a significant step in the democratization of the cadre policy, Ribicic noted that they also represent the greatest postwar cadre rejuvenation of Slovene society, the penetration of thousands of new cadres to the municipal and republican assemblies, and to the SFRY Assembly.

The following were elected to leading functions in the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia:

President of the assembly: Vinko Hafner;

Vice Presidents of the assembly: Silva Jereb and Joze Susmelj;

President of the Chamber of Associated Labor: Martin Mlinar;

President of the Chamber of Municipalities: Mitja Horvat;

President of the Sociopolitical Chamber: Ciril Ribicic.

At the joint session of all the chambers of the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia was elected, as follows:

President of the Presidency of the socialist republic of Slovenia: Viktor Avbelj;

Members of the Presidency: Alojz Briski, Majda Gaspari, Stane Markic, Zoran Polic, France Popit and France Stiglic.

The following were elected members of the delegation of the Slovene Assembly to the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY: Jozе Glovacnik, Nasa Kersevan, Ivo Klemencic, Franjo Krizmanic, Marjan Markovic, Miran Mejak, Jozе Marolt, Miran Potrc, Lojze Skok, Boris Snuderl, Emil Tomazic and Mirko Zlender.

The delegates of the republican assembly's chambers elected the Slovene Executive Council as follows:

President: Janez Zemljarič;

Vice presidents: Vlado Klemencic and Dusan Sinigoj;

Members of the Executive Council are the elected and appointed republican secretaries and presidents of the republican committees, as follows;

Tomaz Ertl, republican secretary for internal affairs;

Jernej Jan, president of the Republican Committee for International Cooperation;

Jozе Peter Kavcic, president of the Republican Committee for Protection of the Environment and Zoning;

Alojz Klemencic, president of the Republican Committee for Market and General Economic Affairs;

Matjaz Kmecl, president of the Republican Committee for Culture;

Milan Knezevic, president of the Republican Committee for Agriculture, Forestry and Food;

Kristina Kobal, republican secretary for justice and administration;

Martin Kosir, republican secretary for national defense;

Stane Kotnik, president of the Republican Committee for War Veterans and War Disabled;

Borut Miklavcic, president of the Republican Committee for Health and Social Protection;

Bogomila Mitic, president of the Republican Committee for Tourism and Catering Industry;

Majda Poljansek, president of the Republican Committee for Upbringing, Education and Physical Culture;

Herman Rigelnik, president of the Republican Committee for Industry and Building Industry;

Milivoj Samar, president of the Republican Committee for Social Planning;

Janez Sternisa, president of the Republican Committee for Power Industry;

Rudi Sepic, republican secretary of finance;

Marjan Siftar, president of the Republican Committee for Information;

Peter Tos, president of the Republican Committee for Labor;

Lojze Ude, president of the Republican Committee for Legislation;

Erik Vrenko, president of the Republican Committee for Research Activity and Technology;

Julka Zibert, president of the Republican Committee for Transport and Communications.

Julka Zemljarič, president of the Executive Council, said in his speech that in the first months of the year, the economic circumstances are somewhat more calm than last year and that better results than forecast are being achieved. In the first 4 months, industrial production in Slovenia increased by 2.3 percent and exports were, in real terms, about 4 percent greater than in the same period last year; the price trend slowed down, employment calmed down and the fall in real incomes was halted. However, further socioeconomic development will take place in fairly complex circumstances, Janez Zemljarič stressed.